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ANICHKIN ON DELAY IN SALT II RATIFICATION

LD081146 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a commentary by Oleg Anichkin on the speech made by former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at Harvard University a few days ago:

In his speech Mr Cyrus Vance severely criticized the vacillation by the Carter administration in its relations with the Soviet Union. He called on the administration not to engage in hysteria and to pursue a level course in international affairs. And he said it would be a great mistake if the SALT II treaty were not ratified.

Today Washington believes it is not necessary to hurry with ratifying the SALT II treaty because of the absence of a favorable political climate. And Afghanistan is mentioned. But prior to the events in Afghanistan, too, the climate in the American Senate for ratifying the SALT II treaty was not up to the mark. One can recall how slowly and with how many obstacles the senators began the process of ratification. One can recall how the administration tried to win over the opponents of the treaty by proposing a fresh program for more military spending and for setting up new arms systems. Then the Senate decided to postpone the discussion until 1980. Many people at the time began to have doubts whether the ratification process could be successfully completed in the year of the presidential elections.

That was the background to President Carter's decision to freeze the question. And the question of Afghanistan was only a pretext for this decision. But the SALT II treaty is needed both for the United States and the Soviet Union precisely today and without any delay. Both sides need the treaty irrespective of their good or bad relations. This is because it is a question of providing a guarantee against a fresh spiral of the arms race which is so dangerous for the whole world. Had the treaty been implemented its concrete articles on a reduction of the ceiling for the number of strategic weapon delivery means would have been enforced. On the other hand, the dragging out of its ratification by the American senators can lead to the treaty becoming obsolete. And it is quite possible that fresh negotiations may have to be undertaken on some of its clauses. For example, the protocol to the treaty will expire next year.

Washington's attempts to reach agreement on both sides observing the obligations of the treaty as if it has become effective are not serious in the least. It is difficult to understand how can obligations be effective on the basis of a treaty that is not in force. And then the question arises: Where is the guarantee that the United States will observe its obligations? In general today due to the policy of the United States administration the conditions for continuing the arms race continue to be present in the world, and the tempo for this trend is greater than the tempo for reaching agreement on arms limitation. And into the bargain the possibility is also increasing of the establishment of such arms systems that cannot be mutually controlled. And this means that in some directions things may come to such a pass that will explode the possibility of concluding controlled agreements on curbing the arms race.

The extreme danger of such a prospect for all nations, including the American nation, should be quite obvious.

WARNKE CALLS FOR RESUMPTION OF SALT TALKS

LD091531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] New York, 4 June TASS--P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has called for the speediest resumption of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks. Speaking in New York, he stressed that the SALT process "cannot be the hostage of the inevitable ups and downs in American-Soviet relations."

The voices of those who welcome a return to the "cold war" sound loundly in the United States today. Those people want us to believe that detente is bankrupt and that security is only based on an inflated military budget and on the desire for nuclear superiority, P. Warnke said. As a result the unresolved tasks of satisfying urgent requirements for food, housing and jobs are increasingly subordinated to the constantly increasing military expenditure. It is characteristic that the only new construction program in the United States is the program for constructing covers for MX nuclear missiles.

P. Warnke noted the need for efforts to resume the process of establishing control over nuclear weapons "without waiting for the crisis to be resolved in Afghanistan, Iran or anywhere else." "The common interest in survival and responsibility to the whole world," he stressed, "must bring the two great powers back to the conference table."

SEROV CONTRASTS EAST, WEST STANCES ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD091632 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

Facts of the recent time attest to two opposing political lines that are conducted in matters of disarmament by two opposing military--political alliance--the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic bloc. This is clearly seen also in their approach to the question of chemical weapons.

At the recent conference in Warsaw, leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states urged the West again to intensify the talks on different aspects of limitation and ending of the arms race to achieve agreements sooner. The declaration they adopted, specifically, suggests speeding up the talks on banning chemical weapons and destroying their stockpiles and bring these talks to successful conclusion.

An absolutely different line is conducted by NATO countries and the United States that sets the trends in the bloc. The present U.S. administration that took the course at speeding up the arms race is, by all indications, not in a hurry to achieve arrangement on this matter. A number of facts show this.

First, the United States worked out a broad programme of preparations for chemical warfare that envisages the construction of new capacities for the production of chemical warfare agents, specifically the so-called "binary shells", whose serial production can actually be started already now. According to the NEWSWEEK magazine, it is planned in the USA to spend a huge sum of 1.3 billion dollars in five years ahead to create a new generation of chemical weapons for the U.S. land forces.

Second, Washington is striving to involve its NATO allies in the build-up and modernisation of arsenals of chemical weapons.

Though this was not reported officially, information was leaked into the Western press that a session of NATO Nuclear Planning Group that was held in Norway discussed beyond closed doors the question of the production of offensive chemical weapons by member-countries of the bloc. The real meaning of the campaign of slander unleashed in the West alleging that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan becomes ever easier to understand in the light of these facts. By the smokescreen of lies, propagandists of the military-industrial complex try to cover up the course of the Pentagon and war industry concerns of the United States at the production of new types of chemical weapons and replenishment of NATO arsenals with them. Meanwhile the proposals of Warsaw Treaty countries open the real road to liquidating forever this barbarous weapon of mass destruction in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and expectations of the peoples.

STANCES, PROPOSALS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION NOTED

LD071120 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 7, TASS--The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are included in the draft declaration on the proclamation of the 1980s a second decade of disarmament. The draft declaration which was approved here at the closing meeting of the session of the U.N. commission on disarmament is to be submitted for confirmation to the forthcoming 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly. During the commission's session the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states was circulated as an official U.N. document which aroused much interest here. The declaration set out an extensive program of measures covering practically all the aspects of the strengthening of international security and termination of the arms race. The Soviet Union's stand on the question of the disarmament decade found reflection in the letter by A.A. Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, about the tasks of a second decade of disarmament. The letter was addressed to the U.N. secretary-general. These important documents served as the basis of the discussion that developed at the session. The non-aligned countries' concrete proposals which found support of the states of the socialist community also became a considerable contribution to the session's work. The draft declaration on the proclamation of the 1980s a second decade of disarmament includes such proposals as ratification of the SALT II treaty and the beginning of talks with a view to concluding SALT II treaty, the conclusion of a treaty on total ban on nuclear weapons' tests, termination of the production of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stocks right up to their complete elimination. Among other measures for the realization of which socialist countries consistently struggle are a further limitation of and reduction in the amounts of strategic arms as well as their further limitation qualitatively, adoption of further measures to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the conclusion of a treaty to ban radiological weapons.

No proposals were virtually submitted at the session from the group of countries which produce the greatest amounts of armaments--the USA and other NATO member states. The session showed once again that those states count on a lasting arms race and on blocking the disarmament talks, on undermining the military balance that has been established in the world, and on renunciation of the principles of equality and equal security. Thus, the delegations of the USA and of its closest allies categorically refused to include in the draft declaration the demand for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The U.S. delegation's obstructionist stand on the question of elimination of military bases in foreign territory was of the same self-exposing character. The Chinese delegation took a demagogic stand at the session. It tried to impose on the session the discussion of questions which have nothing in common with the commission's tasks. Summing the results of the session, V.V. Shustov, representative of the USSR, pointed out that the main task is to move on from words to deeds and to start implementing the mapped-out programs on curbing the dangerous process of the arms race.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BLOC OIL EXPLORATION IN BALTIC

LD091343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent S. Baygarov interview with T.G. Vekilov, USSR deputy minister of the gas industry, under the rubric "Topical Interview": "Petrobaltik Is Looking for Oil"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is one of the world's leaders in terms of mineral fuel stocks. That is why the energy crisis problem does not face our country. However, extraction rates are increasing and stocks of oil, gas and coal are not infinite. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, Comrade L. Brezhnev said: "Our duty is to think in good time about the energy of the future on which the country's economic growth will largely depend."

At the same time as the search for new sources of energy, new deposits of oil and gas are being prospected. In this connection the development of continental shelves is promising. T.G. Vekilov, USSR deputy minister of the gas industry, tells a PRAVDA correspondent about the CEMA countries' cooperation in this field:

[Vekilov] Recently an increasing number of states have been extracting or intending to extract oil or gas from the sea bed. Already 20 percent of oil is now extracted from shelves. Similar work is also underway in our country in the Caspian. Incidentally, in the early twenties an artificial island was created in Ilich Bay here under the leadership of Sergey Mironovich Kirov and the world's first shelf borehole was drilled. Since then the Caspian has been efficiently producing fuel. There are now dozens of boreholes there and the depth of many is over 6 km.

Our country's shelf totals 6 million square kilometers. There are plans for the broad development of the Black Sea, Sea of Azov and Baltic in addition to the Caspian. Work is underway on Sakhalin and other regions. According to preliminary calculations there is sufficient oil here. The material and technical base for such operations is now being created. A number of plants are being constructed for the production of floating drilling rigs and stationary platforms (so far these "islands" are being created through the efforts of our ministry on the Caspian), cadres are being trained and technology developed.

[Question] Does the development of such enormous regions not have an effect on the seas' level of cleanliness?

[Answer] Special devices and mechanisms which totally rule out the discharge of petroleum products in normal operation have been provided on all floating drilling rigs, both those in operation and those which are planned.

[Question] What joint work is being carried out by the GDR, Poland and the USSR on the Baltic shelf?

[Answer] On 24 November 1975 the governments of the three countries signed an agreement on joint prospecting for oil and gas on the Baltic shelf within the limits of the territorial waters of the GDR, Poland and the western part of the USSR. In accordance with this document the joint Petrobaltik organization was created. It has been granted the right to carry out geological prospecting and drilling operations in these regions. This is the first such organization to have been created in the world.

[Question] Please describe Petrobaltik's structure in more detail.

[Answer] The organization's supreme organ is a council which consists of six representatives--two for each country. The council meets twice a year in Gdansk--where Petrobaltik is situated. The council's decisions come into force if all six members have voted for it. Day to day work is performed by the joint organization's apparatus.

[Question] What is Petrobaltik engaged in now and what are its immediate plans?

[Answer] At the first stage, in 1976 through 1979, geophysical work was performed. The three countries' scientists, within the framework of the joint organization, provided an analysis and generalization of the geological and geophysical material on the basis of whose results a comprehensive assessment of the prospects of the oil and gas content of the first regions has been made. As of this year the second stage of the joint organization's activity, envisaging the drilling of deep boreholes together with the continuation of geophysical work, will begin. To this end Petrobaltik has acquired a self-lifting [samopodemnaya] floating drilling rig designed for a sea depth of up to 90 meters. It has already arrived in Gdansk. There are also four crews--two Polish and one each from the USSR and GDR. In July this year the first borehole will be drilled on the Baltic shelf.

DEMICHEV VIEWS AESTHETIC EDUCATION AT CULTURE MINISTERS' MEETING

LD050959 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 30 May 80 p 7

[TASS correspondent V. Beskromnyy Sofia dispatch specially written for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA: "The People Are the Creators of Artistic Values"]

[Excerpts] The 10th conference of the socialist countries' ministers of culture took place in Sofia from 22-27 May. Taking part in it were the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet delegation was headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The head of the Soviet delegation, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, noted that the Sofia meeting is taking place after the conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Consultative Committee, whose historic documents demonstrated with full force the determining role of the fraternal countries of socialism in the struggle for peace, security and social progress. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium emphasized: "Now that imperialism's forces have launched a counter offensive against detente, peace and the peoples' rights, the unity of actions of the countries of socialism in defense of these supreme values is more important than ever."

P.N. Demichev's speech provided an analysis of the basic directions of CPSU policy in the sphere of cultural development and aesthetic education under conditions of developed socialism and emphasized the increasing importance of the fraternal countries' collaboration in the ideological struggle against imperialism.

Questions of the working people's aesthetic education have acquired an important social and ideological significance. In the fraternal countries of socialism the question of setting up a harmonious system of aesthetic education is now being posed and long-term programs for its implementation are being formulated. In the Soviet Union questions of aesthetic education are now being posed and resolved in practice in indissoluble connection with those tasks of communist building which are objectively being advanced by the stage of developed socialism.

We now have a precise program of cultural development and aesthetic education, defined by the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee in relation to ideological, cultural and artistic questions and theoretically substantiated in the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, the minister continued, the business of aesthetic education acquires a mass character; the people become not only the consumers but also the creators of artistic values. More than 25 million people are participating in amateur artistic activity in the USSR. During the last 10 years six new clubs and five libraries have come into use in our country on average each day. Since the fifties, the number of literary-artistic journals has doubled, and the number of art journals has increased sevenfold.

We are striving to make aesthetic education a major factor of ideological-political and moral education, of the forming of the individual's creative potential and of the correct attitude toward labor and social duty. Communism requires comprehensively developed and comprehensively trained people. The question of the ideological content and social direction of culture, P.N. Demichev remarked, has acquired a key significance nowadays. In the modern world, the intensification of the influence of socialist culture, with its revolutionary and optimistic content, high social meaning and artistic standard and moral inspiration leads naturally to the strengthening of popular and genuinely democratic cultural traditions. We are doing all that is necessary to strengthen the positions of socialist culture and the broad propaganda of its best achievements. The conditions of the relaxation of international tension and the broad development of cultural exchanges favored this. Thus Western reactionary circles are striving to create artificial obstacles to the dissemination in the capitalist countries of the truth about socialist art and its achievements.

The correct Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the freedom of artistic creation is now acquiring fundamental significance in the matter of aesthetic education in our attacking ideological struggle in the international arena. Our ideological opponents are trying to present bourgeois society as in some way possessing the monopoly of creative freedom. However, their furious struggle against the principles of socialist art itself already shows clearly that there can be no question of any actual creative freedom in bourgeois society. The creative freedom of the leading artists is being ousted there by various means--by direct bribery, political pressure, and a single-minded, mass propaganda campaign. Bourgeois propaganda is trying to hush up the fact that the close link between culture, literature, art and the people and the building of a new society has ensured the genuine creative freedom which was the source of the rapid development of the spiritual life of socialist society and of the genuine flowering of all the national cultures of the socialist countries. Our ideological opponents are trying to set off creative freedom against the artist's social responsibility for the fate of progressive culture and for the cause of the people and of social progress.

In conclusion, P.N. Demichev dwelt on the questions of the development of cultural collaboration between the fraternal countries of socialism. Giving as an example the various forms of propaganda of socialist art, he emphasized: "The propaganda of the best achievements of socialist art is our common internationalist cause. The fraternal countries' cultural collaboration is exerting an increasingly effective influence on the forming of the lofty sentiments of socialist internationalism and of spiritual commonality, and gives the broad masses the opportunity to have a clear notion of the vast spiritual riches amassed by our people."

MIRSKIY SCORES WESTERN CONCEPTS OF POSSIBILITY OF NUCLEAR WAR

LD091411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 June 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Z. Mirskiy article: "Dangerous Concepts of the Opponents of Detente"]

[Text] The outstanding international significance of the jubilee meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee is a generally acknowledged fact. The declaration adopted by the conference gives not only a powerful new impetus to the detente process but also great hope to all people of goodwill. And this is particularly important today when imperialist propaganda, by sowing terror and despair is trying to demoralize the Western public and thereby weaken their struggle for peace.

Jean Jaures, a courageous fighter against war and militarism, said that "war, before disappearing from life, disappears from human consciousness," and, naturally, those who prepare war have been trying and are trying with all their might to prevent this happening. It is important for them not only for war not to disappear from human consciousness but on the contrary for it to become as deeply entrenched as possible there.

That is why the Pentagon and NATO consider the moral and psychological conditioning of public opinion in Western countries in a militarist spirit, whose core consists in the myth about the "Soviet threat," just as important a factor as physical preparation for war. This is why Western imperialism is sparing neither effort nor resources for ideological and propaganda "backup" for its military and strategical plans.

The international public's attention was once more drawn to this important contemporary problem recently in connection with L.I. Brezhnev's reply to an appeal by U.S. medical scientists. It will be recalled that in their appeal, distinguished figures from U.S. medicine warned Americans and Europeans that "as a result of a nuclear war, even a 'limited' one, an unprecedented number of people would die receive injuries or fall sick such as has never before been recorded in the history of mankind." American scientists are alarmed by the fact that in the aggravated international situation, "nuclear war is being presented increasingly frequently" in the West as "conceivable." The authors of the appeal call for everything possible to be done to "avert nuclear war right now."

The fact that nuclear war constitutes a deadly threat for the whole of mankind, and primarily for Europe, is nothing new. So many nuclear weapons have already been stockpiled that if they were put to use thousands of catastrophes like Hiroshima could result.

This--to say the least--cheerless prospect especially concerns the European Continent, where huge stocks of nuclear missiles are concentrated. "Is known, the Americans have deployed 8,000 nuclear weapons on the territory of the West European NATO countries, to which they are now planning to add about another 600 so-called "Euromissiles" with nuclear warheads. The explosive force of this nuclear arsenal with which the Pentagon and NATO have "favored" Western Europe, is thousands of times greater than the explosive force of the bomb dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima in August 1945.

All this weaponry is intended for the so-called "limited war" which the Americans propose to wage in Europe.

Leading figures of the West and above all those of the United States, have recently been talking significantly less frequently than their predecessors of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear war. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, politicians, generals, scientists and of course propagandists close to the military-industrial complex are discoursing with increasing frequency on the "acceptability" of nuclear war, on the fact that such a war is possible and that it can allegedly be won and survived. In other words, it is obvious that the notorious doctrine of the "balance of terror" which was used until recently to justify the arms race, no longer suits the militarists. They want, if not to replace it, then at least to supplement it with a concept which is designed not for "deterrence" but for winning a world war with "limited" use of nuclear weapons.

Many examples of such discourse can be quoted. Two years ago one of the American scientist "hawks," director of the Hudson Institute, insisted on the unacceptability of the conception of the "unthinkableness" of nuclear war. General George Blanchard, commander of U.S. troops in Western Europe, told a NEWSWEEK correspondent that the "need to use nuclear weapons" is fully admissible. Robert (Oldridge), a specialist in the U.S. aerospace industry, who has worked for 16 years on the Trident project, said in the magazine PROGRESSIVE, that the Pentagon is preparing for nuclear war and is preparing the American public for this.

Attention is attracted by the fact that imperialist propaganda insistently stresses a sort of "exclusiveness" on the part of "Western society" and "Western man", which, they say, "neither drown in water, nor burn in fire," nuclear holocaust included. Imperialist propaganda is trying to introduce into the Western public consciousness the monstrous idea that nuclear war is allegedly less dangerous for capitalism that for socialism. What is more, there is a definite class and hegemonist implication behind this idea. They are saying that nuclear war will help capitalism to finally rid itself of socialism and once again assert its domination over the whole world.

Western Europe realizes the dangerous nature of the new U.S. strategic conceptions, founded on the possibility of nuclear war. Representatives of the progressive public are concerned at the fact that these concepts have crossed the ocean and are spreading in Western Europe.

"Attempts are being made to inculcate once more in the population of the NATO countries and primarily of the FRG a taste for war"--for nuclear war, of course--the West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT notes. And it is true that in unison with the U.S. "nuclear" press, a number of rightwing West European press organs present nuclear war and everything which goes with it as something "inoffensive". Frank Allaun, a distinguished British politician and member of Parliament, writes in THE SUNDAY TIMES: "The reactionaries' efforts are directed toward conditioning public opinion and forcing it to accept the most dangerous arms race of history and even, possibly, the idea of world nuclear war."

However most people in Western Europe and America reject the cynical calculations of the Washington "hawks", like Brezezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, who talk of "the annihilation of a mere 12 percent" of the earth's population in the event of a nuclear war as of some trifle, and they also reject Beijing's misanthropic philosophy which so lightly and casually discusses the possibility of unleashing nuclear war. And this is what provoked the appeal by American medics to fight against physical, ideological and propaganda preparation for nuclear war. Evidence of this is the growing understanding in Western Europe of the direct link between NATO plans to deploy "Euromissiles" and U.S. plans for "limited nuclear war" on our continent.

Thousands and thousands of people in our world, who greeted the appeal by U.S. medical scientists and L.I. Brezhnev's reply with satisfaction, consider it necessary to remove the nuclear threat from mankind and to resolutely reject the militarist concepts of the possibility of nuclear conflict. At the same time they also realize that to do this is neither simple nor easy, for in the West, as the New York TIMES admits, "all the forces of human ambition, cupidity and fear continue to lead us away from the realization that escalation of the arms race is madness and in the end--suicide." To do this is neither simple nor easy, for imperialism's propaganda machine day and night poisons peoples' consciousness with mythical threats. But it is possible and necessary to do this.

Progressive forces in the West realize this as they raise their increasingly resolute voice of protest against the militarists' dangerous hullabaloo. The fighters against the nuclear threat are filled with the certainty that nuclear war is not predestined, and that it can be and must be prevented. This is evidenced by the fact that so far it has not broken out, although in the postwar years U.S. imperialism was more than once ready to cross the "nuclear threshold".

Of course it must be realized that mankind has been able to survive till the eighties having avoided a nuclear catastrophe but that this is not due to the "common sense" of the West's ruling circles, which bourgeois propaganda loves to speak of, nor is it due to the notorious "balance of terror", which the NATO circles paraded and extolled until recently.

The main factor which has saved the world from nuclear war and the main force which has tied the hands of the most aggressive groupings of international imperialism--is the very existence of the USSR and of the socialist community countries, which possess huge material, political and military might and pursue a peace-loving foreign policy, distinguished by its consistent and persistent search for ways to consolidate peace by its leadership's great statecraft.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns any form of propaganda for nuclear or nonnuclear war and is doing everything to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee stresses that: "The Warsaw Pact member-countries have advocated and do advocate the development and deepening of the process of relaxing tension and the radical normalization of the international political climate.... The Warsaw Pact member-countries are countering NATO'S dangerous course, with a broad program of actions, designed to eliminate the threat of a resumption of the cold war, to strengthen trust and mutual understanding in international relations and to direct the course of events into a healthy and peaceful channel."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON TEHRAN CONFERENCE ON U.S. ACTIONS

LD091353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 5

[Special correspondent Yu. Glukhov report under the general headline "Iran: The Secret Has Become Open"]

[Text] Tehran, 4 June--The international conference to investigate U.S. aggressive actions against Iran is continuing its work here. Documents have been submitted to the participants casting light on the nature of the U.S. imperialist policy with respect to Iran and on the active subversive activity against the Iranian revolution.

Thus even after the shah fled the country American imperialism was prepared to do anything to maintain its own order [poryadki] in that country. This is indicated by a top secret telegram sent to General Haig by General Huyser, who was in Iran in January 1979 on a "tour of inspection." Speaking of secret plans A and B, Huyser reports that they are being implemented step by step in order to avoid arousing a general uprising against the government of Bakhtiar--the American placeman appointed by the shah.

"The actions I insist on," the general reports, "are the defeat of the strikes at the customs, oilfields and banks, using the army." The blood-letting was to be implemented under Bakhtiar's leadership. "I am encouraging him to take such steps," Huyser continues. "He has displayed readiness, but I would like to speed everything up. If that does not succeed, my instructions to them (the military--Yu.G.) are to proceed directly to a military coup."

As becomes clear later, the general was in a hurry to implement the plans before Khomeyni's return, when "everything will go to the devil." But even in this event there was a plan of action. Certain elements outside the government want to unleash civil war, Huyser reports. A good pretext for pulling the trigger would be the return of Khomeyni and his murder. The "Huyser telegram" is an eloquent document in the gangster "diplomacy" of imperialism, the diplomacy of blackmail, intrigues and plots. Another document of this kind is the "Brzezinski memorandum" that has been disseminated here. It is personally signed by the U.S. President's national security adviser and addressed to the secretary of state. The memorandum is dated 6 August 1979. That means that after the fall of the monarchy and the proclamation of the republic the United States did not lay down its arms and was unwilling to recognize the new Iran. It waged a secret war and sought to isolate the young republic and make it quarrel with its neighbors. Its main consultant was the deposed shah.

"As for actions intended to influence events in Iran," the memorandum says, "the U.S. President is of the opinion that they should be elaborated in cooperation with the Defense Department, the CIA, and also other agencies and institutions where necessary, taking into account the ideas put forward by the shah of Iran during the recent consultations. The President has indicated the need to exploit the climate of suspicion and distrust which exists between Iran and its neighbors. He believes that the ending of political support for Khomeyni's Islamic Republic, particularly on the part of the Soviet Union, would inevitably lead to a weakening of that regime's foreign policy positions. The President also stressed that in connection with the unpredictability of the future development of events in Iran it is important to establish contacts with leaders of all political currents and organizations without exception, including national minorities and extremist groups which are capable of provoking armed actions against the Khomeyni regime."

Such is the nature of the secret American documents submitted for examination by the conference. They require no particular commentaries or explanations. It is a question of acts of overt hostility by American imperialism with respect to the Islamic republic, its people and its leaders. That is why the leitmotiv of the conference is solidarity with the Iranian revolution. This solidarity is expressed in numerous statements by representatives of socialist countries, national liberation movements and democratic and public organizations. [paragraph continues]

Imperialism is the enemy of all peoples, and unity of actions is necessary--that is the main theme of the statements. But there are also individuals who would like to switch over the forum's attention by raising, for instance, the fabricated "Afghan question." These attempts are being rebuffed. As for individual attacks, their authors look as if they are acting in accordance with Brzezinski's instructions.

PRAVDA Cites Declaration

LD100933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 5

[Special correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch under the general headline: "Interference Condemned"]

[Text] Tehran, 6 June--The international conference to investigate U.S. aggressive actions against Iran has finished its work. A declaration was adopted at the final session. It resolutely condemns the acts of interference in Iran's internal affairs over the last 27 years, starting with the CIA-organized coup in 1953, and also the U.S. Government's threats, provocations and conspiracies against the Islamic Republic of Iran. There is also condemnation of recent U.S. aggression directed against Iran's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, American economic sanctions against the republic and discriminatory measures against Iranian citizens in the United States.

The conference acknowledged Iran's right to demand compensation for the tremendous material damage and loss of life it has suffered as a result of U.S. policy, and the right of the Iranian people and the Islamic Republic of Iran to demand extradition of the deposed shah and the return of the national assets plundered by the Pahlavi dynasty and its accomplices.

The declaration notes that the disputes between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States must be resolved by peaceful means.

The conference condemned the pressure the United States is exerting on other countries to make them take part in an embargo against Iran. It called on these countries to continue and develop cooperation with Iran.

Solidarity was expressed with the Islamic Republic of Iran and its people. It was decided to create a special commission to maintain continued contact among the conference participants so as to coordinate action to prevent further imperialist provocations against the Iranian revolution.

SVETLOV EXPRESSES DOUBTS ABOUT 'QUIET DIPLOMACY' ON IRAN

LD091223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Svetlov article: "Putting an End to Diktat"]

[Text] In the summer of 1980 the Carter administration, despite all its contrivances, has suffered a good many disappointments. The stepping up of the arms race and the renunciation of agreements reached previously aimed at strengthening and developing the relaxation of international tension are backfiring one after the other to strike blows against U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

The Americans have come up against a sharp deterioration in their economic situation. Inflation and unemployment are increasing unrestrainedly and racial conflicts have again exacerbated.

The White House leaders are also being harried by a gamut of urgent problems outside the United States too. The Camp David agreements, which promised "peace and concord in the Near East," have been wrecked. There is no prospect in sight of a settlement of that region's main problem--the Palestinian problem. The uprising of the population of Kwangju city threatened the existence of the South Korean military dictatorship, which has been carefully fed on American dollars. And finally the failure of American aggression against Iran aroused a wave of criticism and displeasure in many developing countries. Despite U.S. maneuverings, the Islamic Conference Organization session resolutely condemned the plots and subversive actions of the imperialist and Zionist aggressors aimed at undermining Iran's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, and also the Egyptian regime's help in the U.S. armed aggression against Iran.

During the work of the Islamic Conference Organization session in Islamabad American diplomats and propagandists made considerable efforts to demonstrate that the subject of the American hostages in Iran is allegedly gradually beginning to come to nothing and has to some extent lost its former significance in Carter's election strategy, and that he is now going over to the tactics of "quiet diplomacy."

Every time Washington starts talking about "quite diplomacy" you have to expect actions which are far from quiet. At the time the international conference for the investigation of U.S. aggressive actions against Iran opened in Tehran on 2 June, Carter again made threats against Iran, confirming his readiness to "use all possible forms of action." Washington has given, and by all appearances intends to give, no assurances to the effect that it will not undertake new aggression against Iran. Many remarks by J. Carter and other American officials indicate that the United States is preparing for the next sortie against the chosen victim. And Washington will hardly take into account the attempts by some of the West European allies to persuade it not to carry out such a sortie.

As is known, American propaganda and the White House made considerable efforts to bring the question of the hostages into the foreground. They were clearly striving to ensure that that question would cover up all the other problems--including much more important ones--which gave rise to the present crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations. Nor is it hard to understand why the United States does this. Washington is trying to deceive public opinion, by shifting the blame for the present American-Iranian conflict--deliberately created by the United States--onto Iran and is trying to distract attention from the real causes of the conflict, which arise from Washington's interference over decades in Iran's affairs and the present American administration's extremely hostile attitude toward the whole cause of the Iranian revolution.

The voices being heard with increasing frequency in Washington about the U.S. intention of normalizing relations with Iran as soon as the American hostages are released are permeated with blatant hypocrisy. The facts show that the hatred for the new Iran among influential forces in the United States has by no means diminished. The victory of the Iranian revolution meant for the Carter administration the collapse of the shah's highly devoted regime and the loss of neocolonialist economic, military and political positions in a region which the United States intended to take in hand. The "carrot and stick" policy now being implemented, the policy of military blackmail and hypocritical smiles, diktat and diplomatic overtures, the attempts to intimidate Iran with the bugaboo of the imaginary "Soviet threat," to involve it in active anti-Afghan actions, to cause domestic difficulties in the country--all this serves one goal ultimately: To bring Iran back into the orbit of American influence and incite it to continue to serve U.S. imperialist interests.

It is inconceivable that Washington is not aware of the scope and depth of the changes that have taken place in Iran since the overthrow of the shah. And if American figures kick up a fuss from time to time about there being no central authority in Iran and no one to talk with, about Iran being on the brink of disintegration and civil war, then there is a reason for it. Suffice it to recall that the campaign about the chaos allegedly reigning in Iran reached its apogee at the moment when the U.S. Air Force was landing specially selected and trained saboteurs who, on the pretext of freeing the American hostages, were also supposed to establish "order" in Tehran and give the signal for counterrevolution.

The unseemly picture of American policy prompts the thought: Are the hostages in fact the reason for the American-Iranian conflict? For some time this questions has been a screen for the buildup of a political, military and economic offensive against Iran, and for this reason the United States is displaying neither desire nor willingness to seek a way of peacefully resolving the conflict.

Reactionary forces usually conceal their plans carefully. This is indicated by revolutionary experience in many countries. The forces of foreign reaction take special care to camouflage their plans when they are banking on an alliance with internal counterrevolution. The Iranian people are currently learning this truth on their difficult path.

Much has been done in Iran, but even more remains to be done for the victory of the revolution, for the consolidation of its successes and the defense of the country against outside interference in its internal affairs. Audible there at the moment are the echoes of Beijing's false assertions about the threat posed by the "two superpowers." American propaganda is encouraging false notions of this kind. The falsifications about the Soviet Union's intention to reach "the warm waters of the Persian Gulf across the territory of Iran," about "Moscow's interest in partitioning Iran" and so forth come from American sources. Today they even attribute an "anti-Iranian direction" to Russian traveler Afanasiy Nikitin's journey across these seas. Anti-Sovietism's sick imagination knows no bounds!

The Soviet state's principled line vis-a-vis Iran is absolutely clear. It is a line of solidarity with the Iranian revolution. It is dictated by the peace-loving nature and internationalist principles of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy.

Talking about the attempts by imperialist and also Beijing propaganda to distort the Soviet Union's role in the Middle East and South Asia, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted:

"The allegations that the Soviet Union has expansionist plans vis-a-vis Pakistan, Iran or other countries in this region are absolutely false. Colonialist policy and psychology are alien to us. We do not hanker after foreign lands, nor do we covet other people's resources."

Soviet people regard with profound and sincere sympathy the Iranian revolution which freed our friends the Iranian people from political tyranny and foreign domination. The Soviet Union wants one thing: to have as a neighboring state--Iran--a sovereign country interested in equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation.

That is why Soviet people resolutely condemn those who are currently indulging in saber rattling and trying to pressurize Iran militarily and in other ways. Together with the democratic public throughout the world Soviet people demand the protection of the Islamic Republic of Iran against all foreign pressure--economic, military and political. Only in this way, by peaceful political means, can the crisis situation, created by American imperialism around Iran, be successfully resolved.

REJOINDER: U.S. ERECTS 'IRON CURTAIN' AROUND IRAN

LD100904 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 10, TASS--PRAVDA carries today a rejoinder entitled "Iron Curtain Once Again." It says:

"Prominent in the arsenal of means of political blackmail and diplomatic pressure employed by the United States of America is erection of 'iron curtain' around countries which Washington regards disagreeable. And those who dared violate toboos were often thrown behind bars on charges of "subversive activities."

"Later on persecutions of Americans for 'seditious' trips kept pace with the U.S. aggressive actions against Cuba, Vietnam and other countries."

"Now history repeats itself. Following the imposition of economic blockade of Iran and the airtroop adventure to 'save the hostages', Washington started erection of the 'iron curtain' around that country."

The President issued a decree on April 17 banning trips to Iran by American citizens under the threat of 10 years of imprisonment or fine of 50,000 dollars. At present, the administration is examining the question of how to punish the ten American citizens who dared visit Tehran to take part in the international conference which investigated U.S. aggressive actions against Iran. U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said that all members of the American delegation would be charged with committing civil or criminal offenses. Well, the White House has its own logics--either with regard to the Olympic games or Iran. Down with contacts between people! Can it be that Washington is going to introduce an amendment to the bill of rights, which is part of the U.S. Constitution, saying: "Do not let them go"?

MUSKIE REAFFIRMS 'NOTORIOUS' CARTER DOCTRINE

LD100920 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 10, TASS--The United States intends to continue to impose on the peoples of the Middle East the course of separate deals, regarding the Camp David "peace process" as the chief instrument for ensuring its military-strategic and economic interests in that region.

This was made clear by the program statement on the Middle East made by Secretary of State Muskie at the Washington Press Club.

The head of the U.S. State Department reaffirmed the notorious "Carter doctrine" for the Middle East and south west Asia--impudent claims of American imperialism to the rich natural resources in that region, primarily its oil. He declared that "the Middle East and south west Asia is a strategic crossroads at which the interests of many nations are vitally engaged. The future of the United States and its key friends and allies around the globe is now bound up with its fate". Distorting the essence of events in Iran and Afghanistan, the secretary of state alleged that they posed an unprecedented threat to the strategic concerns of the United States and its allies.

ANICHKIN: POLICY CHANGED BEFORE AFGHANISTAN

LD091302 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] When did the international climate take a turn for the worse, towards higher international tensions? This question is being asked more often than not now. Here is an analysis prepared by our observer Oleg Anichkin:

Washington keeps insisting that the Soviet Union is to blame for the current tensions by rendering assistance to Afghanistan. Such assertions however quarrel with the facts and these facts testify that the United States made an abrupt policy change-about long before the Afghan events.

Speaking at Harvard University the other day, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance criticized the Carter administration for its policy towards the Soviet Union. He called on the Cabinet not to relapse into hysteria and to pursue a balanced and steady foreign policy course. He said the United States should not opt for military solutions, which could but culminate in a catastrophe. And indeed facts show that the policy of confrontation has come to the fore as a result of negative trends in Washington; thereby elements of cooperation with the Soviet Union have been put on the [word indistinct] burner.

We have a major policy reappraisal at hand. Most important, it took place long before Afghanistan. Two years ago in his address at Wake Forest the U.S. President outlined a program for shifting political priorities from the erstwhile course of ensuring America's national interests, through negotiation and less tension to something else. The United States was to step up military preparations and build up tension. Shortly after that speech the NATO Council session meeting in Washington was pressured by the United States into adopting a long-term arms buildup program, and it was no connection with international developments [as heard].

It also became clear that the United States was intent on backing away from cooperation with the Soviet Union. Long before the Afghan events the United States went back on the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East, adopted in October 1977. That statement urged a peace settlement with due regard for the interests of the Palestinian people and all countries in the area. Instead of a comprehensive settlement the United States embarked on separate dealings. As a consequence the Mideast issue has been deadlocked. Tensions persist in that area, and this is fraught with new military conflicts.

Again, long before Afghanistan the United States broke off Soviet-American talks on reducing the military presence in the Indian Ocean and to this day it declines to resume those talks.

Now it has become clear why this was done. America wanted to flex its military muscle in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon has three aircraft carriers there, together with other warships.

The United States walked out of the Soviet-American talks on limiting arms sales and shipments and didn't even name the reason for doing so. Here again reference to Afghanistan hold no water. The talks were broken long before the Afghan events. It means the United States wants to have a free hand in selling arms to its clients, including Afghan subversives and invaders.

Last fall the United States raised an uproar over the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba, that had been there for many years anyway. But this turned to be a bluff. Nonetheless anti-Soviet sentiments were shipped up and the President issued a directive which as much as urged a phase-out of talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament.

Doesn't that prove there was a policy change towards confrontation? Such are some of the facts, had there been no Afghanistan, Washington would have found another pretext to build up tension anyway.

CARTER SHIFT ON MILITARY SPENDING VOTE-CATCHING PLOY

LD091247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Soldatov dispatch: "Calculated Maneuver"]

[Text] New York--In presidential election year squabbling between the White House and Congress is not unusual. But it is a long time since squabbling has become as acute as this, during talks between Senate and House of Representatives committees to agree on the definitive size of the budget for the next financial year.

Unexpectedly President Carter has advocatedaa certain reduction in military spending and an increase in appropriations for social purposes. The growth of military spending, the President announced publicly, "severely restricts appropriations for creating new jobs, for city needs, for professional training and for education."

J. Carter's remarks to Congress did not go unanswered. Senate Budget Committee Chairman Hollings called the President's speech the "height of hypocrisy." Other senators and congressmen, using more polite expressions, also expressed bewilderment at the White House's position.

So what happened to the U.S. military budget and why did conflict arise? Only once before has J. Carter criticized the military budget. This was during his last election campaign.

Under the present administration U.S. spending on arms production and creation of new military bases outside the country has grown more rapidly than ever. On the President's initiative the country's military budget will increase by 4 percent annually above the level of inflation. In the next 5 years Washington intends to spend the astronomical sum of $1,000 billion on arms.

This spending is the direct result of Washington's present aggressive course in international affairs and the U.S. ruling circles' aspirations to revive "American might." But it is the administration which played the main role in the demand to increase military spending. [paragraph continues]

Several times in recent months President J. Carter has spoken of the "dangers" which threaten the United States and the "challenges" allegedly made to it. The President promised to increase the military budget.

And suddenly unexpected turnabout: reproaches to Congress and a proposal to increase spending on the social program and to somewhat reduce the military budget. The calls for "moderation" did not appear without purpose. Administration representatives were forced to admit, the New York TIMES says, that one of the reasons for the President's decision was the need to "influence liberally minded Democrats who might otherwise support the election campaign of independent candidate J. Anderson."

The President has done a great deal to enlist the support of conservative and rightwing circles. Now the time has come to try and gain popularity among the broad sections of the population who traditionally support the Democrats--city dwellers and representatives of national minorities. The quarrel with senators and congressmen over a few billion dollars, which has been played up by the U.S. mass media, constitutes the latest maneuver designed to gain sympathy.

Many members of Congress are also seeking popularity. The fact is that the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate is to be reelected. The ruling circles have launched a massive attack on candidates who hold more or less moderate views. They accuse them of lack of patriotism and lack of concern about U.S. security. According to U.S. tradition one of the easiest ways of drawing special attention to oneself in the press and thus gaining voters attention is to talk loudly about one's patriotism.

The quarrel between President Carter and a number of senators and congressmen is clearly a "family matter." But it shows what governs the actions of U.S. politicians.

KENNEDY DECIDES TO FIGHT ON IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LD:00927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report "The Struggle Goes On"]

[Text] Washington, 6 June--A meeting has taken place in the White House between President J. Carter and Senator E. Kennedy--rivals for the Democratic Party presidential nomination.

The meeting was held on the initiative of the present White House incumbent. Carter's aim, the press points out, was to get Kennedy to pull out of the election race and support his own nomination. Carter, as is known, was more successful than the senator in the primaries, winning in 24 of the 34 states where they were held, and has secured the support of a substantial majority of the delegates to the forthcoming Democratic convention.

But the meeting failed to produce the results which Carter expected. Speaking to pressmen afterwards Kennedy said that he intends "to fight to the finish." He gave the need to draw attention to "the enormous suffering which millions of Americans are experiencing" as a result of the present administration's policies as the reason for his decision. Observers point out that the senator, taking account of the widespread dissatisfaction among Democrats and Americans as a whole at the administration's failures in the economic and social spheres and at its zigzagging in foreign policy, hopes to alter the correlation of forces in his own favor at the actual party convention in August.

BAKHTAR ON POISON GAS INCIDENT AT KABUL SCHOOL

LD092054 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 9, TASS--The enemies of the April revolution staged a new crime against the people of the DRA today. As the BAKHTAR News Agency reported, they poisoned 40 pupils and teachers with poisonous gases at the Soraya Lyceum. The victims were rushed to hospital where they were given an emergency medical aid. On Sunday drinking water was poisoned in the Lyceum and one of schools of Kabul as a result of which 40 pupils and teachers suffered.

These criminal actions aroused the wrath and indignation of the people of the Afghan capital. "Those who commit such acts are trying to bully us--parents, pupils, and teachers, and to frustrate classes at schools where our children learn reading and writing," one of the mothers who was waiting for her daughter at the gate of the hospital told a TASS correspondent. "What kind of defence of Islam, what kind of freedoms do those criminals care for if they jeopardize the life of children? Our children will study. We want them to receive education."

"The aim of the terrorist actions," the commentary of the BAKHTAR News Agency says, "is to intimidate the people. The enemies of the Afghan revolution seek to show their masters that for the money which is given to them by international imperialism and reaction they are prepared to go even to a killing of children so that imperialist propaganda could report world-wide an allegedly 'unstable' situation in Kabul." The commentary emphasizes necessity of all working people to pool their efforts to issue a fitting rebuff to the criminals--hirelings of imperialism.

AFGHAN MINISTER EXPECTS 'INFLOW OF NOMADS' TO GROW

LD092026 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 9, TASS--Afghan nomads leave Pakistani territory for Afghan pastures using their traditional routes. Simultaneously there is a growing inflow of Afghans who return to the country after being pressed into leaving by the false propaganda of the April revolution enemies or fearing the terror and violence of the Amin gang, said Fayz Mohammad, minister for frontiers and tribes, in an interview to the BAKHTAR agency. He stressed that claims by imperialist propaganda on the growing number of so-called "refugees" in Pakistan were ungrounded.

After the April revolution entered a new stage, the Afghan minister continued, the country's working people feel greater confidence in the revolutionary government and return to their native places. The minister said in this context that dozens of thousands of nomadic families had returned to their traditional summer pastures via provinces Paktia and Paktika, in spite of the pressure by Pakistani Armed Forces.

The situation in the country's bordering areas is quiet, the minister said. Tribes which live in those areas cooperate with the DRA Government in securing the safety of the borders, and they are the same tribes that opposed Amin and his gang last year.

The Afghan minister rejected inventions that Afghans were certain to be subjected to reprisals on returning home. They can live quietly in their motherland, he stressed.

In spite of the obstacles put by Pakistani authorities, Fayz Mohammad said, the inflow of nomads and those deceived by hostile propaganda is expected to grow in the next two or three months. The government, he said, will give necessary aid to those persons.

AFGHAN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PLAN, PROVOCATIONS BY ENEMIES VIEWED

LD091844 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has approved this year's plan for the nation's social and economic development. Vladimir Korotkov comments:

The plan is very impressive. It provides for developing one of the most backward countries in the Middle East. Here are a few figures: The gross national product is to increase by 6.5 percent; in industry this increase is to reach 12 percent through sharp mounting of the production of electricity, cement, gas, cotton yarn and other commodities. There are special provisions for farming too. Until recently Afghanistan could hardly provide itself with food. It imported not only grain but even vegetables and fruit.

The radical agricultural reform implemented by the popular government has become a powerful impetus. Following the revolution nearly 300,000 families received plots of land. The government also promotes irrigation works and builds agricultural machinery centers which help farmers to get rid of the traditional wooden plough driven by oxen. The government helps farmers obtain good seeds and fertilizers. As a result this spring's sowing holds a promise of good crops.

The new plan provides for considerable allocations on education, the health service and culture. The Afghan people's peaceful life, however, is greatly complicated by the unceasing provocations of their enemies. Bands of terrorists armed by the United States, Britain, China and some other powers continue to infiltrate from neighboring Pakistan. Lately the bandits have been resorting to particularly barbarous methods for the purpose of terrorizing the Afghans and hampering their building of a new life. Recently they poisoned drinking water at two educational institutions in Kabul. As a result 60 students and teachers were hospitalized in a critical condition. The BAKHTAR agency reports in the past month-and-a-half terrorists have burned 30 or so primary and secondary schools, killed 140 teachers, craftsmen, tradesmen and employees and farmers and destroyed a hospital in Lowgar Province. These crimes gave rise to popular indignation in Afghanistan. The working people hold meetings and rallies expressing their resolve to defend the gains of their April revolution and to follow the road they have chosen.

KULEV OUTLINES ECONOMIC PROJECTS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD091702 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--"Soviet-Afghan economic and technological cooperation can serve as a vivid example of practical implementation of the Leninist principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet state", Iliodor Kulev, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, writes in the latest weekly of the foreign trade magazine. He reports that over 130 projects were built or are under construction in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance. Many of these projects already operate and make a weighty contribution to the development of the country's economy.

Among the biggest industrial enterprises and projects that constitute the foundation of the country's state sector are the Jalalabad irrigation complex, the plant of nitric fertilizers in Mazar-e Sharif with a productivity of 105 thousand tons of carbamide a year, a gas field in Sheberghan with a productivity of 2.6 billion cubic metres of gas a year, the Jangalak autorepair works and a house-building complex in Kabul, the Kabul bread-baking complex.

The total capacity of all energy projects in Afghanistan that were built with Soviet assistance is 156 thousand kilowatts, or over 50 per cent of the country's energy capacities, Iliodor Kulev notes.

More than 1,500 kilometres of roads with hard coating out of the 2,600 kilometres of roads that the country has now built was built with Soviet assistance.

The USSR gives to Afghanistan considerable assistance in the development of agriculture. An irrigation canal stretching for some 70 kilometres that was built in the area of Jalalabad makes it possible to irrigate over 25 thousand hectares of virgin lands in the densely-populated Nangarhar Province. About ten thousand hectares of lands in the area of the Sardeh Dam are to be developed on the basis of the recommendations of Soviet specialists.

KABUL STUDENTS REJECT INCITEMENT TO COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD091319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, 5 June--A meeting of students and teachers from the university and the polytechnical institute--the country's two leading higher educational establishments--has taken place in the Afghan capital. The speakers resolutely rebuffed the intrigues of reactionary anti-Afghan forces who are trying to enlist Afghan students in their counterrevolutionary onslaughts.

The resolution adopted at the meeting sharply condemns the interference in the country's internal affairs by the U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and all those who would like to turn Afghanistan into a bridgehead of reaction and anti-Sovietism. The resolution voices firm support for the country's leadership and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan students' determination to struggle for the implementation of the goals set by the revolution.

PRAVDA CONCLUDES REPORTAGE ON TROOP LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD100743 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 6

[Second and final part of reportage by "special correspondent" Capt T. Gaydar: "Under Afghan Skies"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--If your time is limited and you want to see more ask for a ride in a helicopter.

True, you have to get up early, at 0400, just as an Afghan armored transporter can be seen from the hotel window rumbling back after night patrol and a wailing sound is drifting over Kabul--the day's first call to prayers. But the city sleeps on, its innumerable stalls shuttered. Only the river gurgles over the rocks, splashing against the shoals.

The city will wake in about 1 1/2 hours. The cars will honk at road junctions, ignored by shaven-headed Hazara pushing rubber-wheeled barrows to the bazaar....

In past weeks, coming back here after visits to the troops, I have becoming accustomed to the rhythm of Kabul, its noisy awaking, the hours of tranquillity in the afternoon heat, the increasing animation toward evening when the braziers began to crackle in the streets. The outline of the mountains gradually fades in the gathering darkness, the shacks perched on the slopes disappear from view, only their lights remaining. Glimmering columns of windows climb into the sky, making nighttime Kabul look like a city of skyscrapers.

Our troops' camps of tarpaulin and canvas in Afghanistan begin they say as they would at home: at 0600--reveille, at 0610 exercises....

By this time the helicopter pilots are already at work.

The enormous, clumsy-looking MI-6's, with slightly drooping blades--in the air they resemble winged whales--cram fuel, provisions and equipment into their gaping maws. An incalculable quantity of material is carried in their bodies. Once I flew in an MI-6 sitting next to a fire engine.

The slim, wiry MI-24's set off on patrol flights. They fly in pairs, keeping low, squeezing into ravines and following their tortuous terrain, as if getting the scent of the mountains. In the confined space of the MI-24 fuselage you cannot sit up, you adopt a semi-reclining position. But if you can find room behind the pilot and hold on to his seat you will see the ravine rushing up to meet you, streaming past the armored windows of the cabin on three sides.

Usually I have flown in an MI-8. These small, green bulbous dragonflies are everywhere. They will deliver freight, fly a mission....

The blades are set in motion. The flight engineer casts a final glance at the flashing nimbus, climbs into the machine, pulling up the aluminium ladder behind him, and closes the door. The helicopter sways, tramples the grass with its black feet and soars into the sky.

A stream of air strikes the open porthole obliquely. My companion today, Warrant Officer Mikhail Baranchuk, places his submachinegun between his knees and holds a wind-buffeted letter. He reads it and smiles. What a bit of luck! The mail arrives and the top letter in the package is for him.

The machine is flown by Lt Col Boris Grigoryevich Budnikov. I sit between him and the copilot. The flight engineer lends me his headset. I can look down and converse.

What a beautiful country! And what mountains, precipitous, sharp-peaked, reaching for the helicopter like knives and teeth, dazzling glaciers, black fissures. But the blue dish of a reservoir appears. The ripple of a river and then fields crisscrossed by irrigation ditches flow beneath us. At the beginning of April they were emerald green, now they are touched with yellow. Soon the wheat will be harvested and the rice sown. When the rice has been harvested the vegetables will be planted....

With Boris Grigoryevich at the controls you get a good view.

In late April tribes of nomads made their annual migration from Pakistan to the summer pastures in the mountains. They came all at once. When we flew over a few days ago the roads were empty. Now people are streaming along the tracks.

First Budnikov gained height so that the entire scene was visible, then he descended at one of the stopping places. One-humped camels lay near the black tents. There was a flock of sheep like a downy white carpet flung across a brown floor. We flew in, the carpet broke up. Men dressed in black sat around a fire. But you could distinguish some figures in tobacco-green Afghan Army uniforms. Obviously an inspection was about to take place.

Thousands of tracks cut across the border. They are traveled by tribes. Welcome peaceful caravans! But sometimes gangs carrying weapons and ammunition try to cross the border disguised as nomads.

At the border checkpoint in the settlement of Tor Kham, on the main Pakistan-Kabul highway, not far from the celebrated Khyber Pass, the chain across the highway is lowered, brightly painted buses pass through, passport control chief Lt (Mir Golam Khasan) stamps the passports. But that is on the highway. It is much harder to control the tracks.

The camps on Pakistani territory, where the armed gangs are formed, are right alongside the border. Just beyond the chain separating the two countries, in the Pakistani part of the settlement, hangs a sign: "Guests are asked not to stay overnight in remote, desert areas. You must try to reach Peshawar before dark."

It looks like the gangs are causing trouble in Pakistan too.

....But it is good to fly with the mail! We land at small airfields, sometimes the helicopter refuels, sometimes the motor keeps running: Warrant Officer Baranchuk, like a kindly magician, fills the people with joy, there is a change of traveling companions and we are off again!

Capt Valeriy Nesterov was flying home on leave. He climbed into the machine and immediately a subtle fragrance filled the fuselage. Some 4 months ago, his wife gave birth to twins, Kirill and Dimka. The captain had not yet seen them. He was sheltering a huge bouquet of roses from the wind and sun.

Lt Igor Ivanov and two soldiers were returning to their subunit. The faces of all three were tanned by the sun and mountain snows, their uniforms were sweat-stained and faded. The soldiers sat on the folding aluminum seat and dozed, leaning against each other, while the lieutenant described the mountains, the way rockfalls usually start in the morning, when the ice that has accumulated in crevices melts, and his commander Leonid Khabarov: "What he teaches is this: Soldiers must be protected but not coddled"....

I looked at his neat, elegant figure corseted by waist and shoulder straps, at the soldiers holding their submachineguns tightly even in their sleep--ordinary guys, like millions of their contemporaries. But these men were more deeply tanned by sun and wind. They had clearly spent a long time on guard and at listening posts, a long time marching in the mountains. They knew better than others the weight of a soldier's equipment, the value of a canteen of water, the reliability of a comrade's shoulder. Even now, tired and dusty, they were handsome in the special way of experienced soldiers.

On one flight an Afghan Army major got into our MI-8. We were flying east, going deep into the mountains through a canyon. Budnikov easily, gracefully adjusted the craft's course to the bends in the canyon. After one turn the major touched me on the shoulder.

"Look," he said, pointing below, "the Doshman have been there."

On the canyon bottom, where a road carved out of the steep slope ran alongside the river, I saw an overturned, burned-out bus, then a bridge that had been blown up.

"What is the translation of that word, Doshman? Rebels?"

"No, wrong," the major objected. "Our people have a long history and precise vocabularly. We fought against the British. Then the Afghan soldier called himself Mojahedin Khalq--he who makes sacrifices for the people. When a tribe rose up against the shah's rule, it were called (Ashrary)--insurgents. But "there"--he took a bundle of photographs out of his pocket--"are the people called Doshman."

I examined the photographs. A line of armed men, about 35 of them, moving along a snow-covered path. Here they were forming a semicircle, posing for the photograph. [paragraph continues]

You could make out the arms--American and Chinese-produced submachineguns and long-range rifles with telescopic sights. Two machineguns. Another photograph showed a bound man lying on the ground by the wall of a house. Alongside, his feet planted apart, a bandit was raising an ax to strike a blow.

"It has not been possible to establish who was killed," the major said. "We found the camera along the things belonging to a routed gang and developed the film...."

With a frown, he described the tactics and methods of the gangs sent in from abroad against which the Afghan Army must fight.

Usually they operate in groups of 30-40 men. They once united in larger gangs. They prefer to use ambushes. By bridges, or in defiles. They destroy the bridge or create an obstruction and open fire from the commanding heights. If a strong army subunit is on the move, they allow the reconnaissance and security detachment through. Then, all of a sudden, there are volleys of aimed fire and a rapid withdrawal. They mine the roads, then cover the mined places with rifle and machinegun fire. The hand of professional foreign instructions can be felt at work.

But now many large gangs have been eliminated.

...We spent a night with one of our helicopter squadrons. The stars above the tents were large and shone steadily. The smell of almonds mingled with the smell of kerosine. The cool of night descended. The pilots were sitting around a fire some distance from where the helicopters were parked.

Political worker Valeriy Nikolayevich Korneyenko had reserved one of today's letters for precisely this moment of quiet and rest. The other letters had long since been distributed, read several times and hidden away in the chest pockets of the fliers' light blue coveralls. But this letter was special.

"Our dear husbands! You are a long way away but we, the wives of the squadron's pilots and technicians, got together and decided to send you a collective letter. Each one of us realizes you are performing a crucial mission. Don't you worry about us. Everything is fine with us. We are working and raising the children. But whatever we are doing, we never forget you for a second and we feel in our hearts that things must be hard for you sometimes. May our love, our loyalty help you to surmount the difficulties...."

It was quiet. A light breeze stirred the tongues of flame. The pilots' tired faces were red in the firelight. The wind picked up the words of the letter that Korneyenko was reading quietly and carried them beyond the concrete of the airfield, beyond the black line of planes trees and maybe even further--to all the canvas, tent cities of our limited troop contingent in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN MINISTER ON REMEDIES FOR 'EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS'

LD091055 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 23 May 1980 carries on page 7 a 1,500-word interview entitled "Afghan Schools: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" by SOVETSKAYA KULTURA special correspondent Vil Niyazmatov with Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Afghan minister of education, in which she discusses the country's educational backwardness and measures to remedy the situation, citing recent government decrees on compulsory primary education free of charge and the elimination of illiteracy, which is described as "the main political and social task in raising the population's cultural level and its conscious participation in building a new society."

USSR, INDIA COMPLETING TROPOSPHERIC COMMUNICATIONS LINK

LD100109 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1732 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, 9 June (TASS)--Work on a tropospheric communications link between the USSR and India has entered the final stage. It is being carried out on the basis of a bilateral Soviet-Indian agreement of 1977. An official press release by the Indian Ministry of Communications, published here, notes that the multichannel tropospheric communications line is to become operational around November, 1980.

At present, as a TASS correspondent was told in the Indian Ministry of Communications, equipment is being assembled at the repeater station at (Chari-i Sherf), a small town in the mountains situated 23 km from Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir State).

From here the radio bridge will span the mountain ridges of the Himalayas to Dushanbe, where a special communications station is also being built.

The tropospheric communications link between the USSR and India is being built with the direct participation of Soviet and Indian scientists and specialists. The Soviet Union has already delivered to India the necessary radio-technical equipment for the station at (Chari-i Sherf).

The tropospheric communications link will make it possible to provide for the constant, reliable transmission of information between the two countries along direct channels.

REDDY RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AFGHAN ENVOY

LD100947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Hand in Hand"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 June--The further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation with Afghanistan is in line with India's vital interests. This was stated by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of India at the ceremony held here at which Mohammad Hasan Sharo, Afghanistan's new ambassador to the Republic of India, presented his credentials.

Welcoming the new Democratic Republic of Afghanistan ambassador, N.S. Reddy expressed the hope that, developing and strengthening their traditional ties of friendship, India and Afghanistan will continue their cooperation both in the sphere of economic relations and in strengthening the nonaligned movement's positions in the international arena.

Addressing the Indian president, M. H. Sharo noted that the strengthening of Indian-Afghan relations is particularly promoted by the understanding of the present situation in Afghanistan by so friendly and fraternal a country as India. "Afghanistan and India, hand in hand with all countries in the nonaligned movement, are struggling against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination," M. H. Sharo declared. He also advocated further strengthening the bilateral relations between the two countries.

KHARKOV COMMENTS ON NEED FOR THAI-KAMPUCHEAN TALKS

LD091640 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Dialogue, Not Confrontation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has undertaken an important foreign policy initiative. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea expressed readiness to conduct talks with the Government of Thailand to discuss urgent measures with a view to removing tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border and strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. A statement to this effect of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, published in Phnom Penh on Sunday, indicates the such talks could be held at any level and at any time. The Kampuchean side does not place any preconditions for beginning negotiations and counts on the goodwill of Thailand which should not be indifferent to the situation on the border with its neighbour.

The present tension on the border between the two countries is a problem which brooks no delay. The more so, since it is being artificially inflated by the external forces which are interested not only in the aggravation of the Thai-Kampuchean relations but also of the situation in the region on the whole.

Whenever it is possible Beijing states its support for the actions of the rebel gangs against the legitimate Kampuchean Government. Chinese arms and equipment are being sent to the Pol Pot and other renegades who are recruited from among the so-called refugees settled on the Thai territory. The London TIMES writes today that there is evidence of the fact that the Chinese moved across the Thai territory new consignments of weapons for their placement who are waging hostile activities against People's Kampuchea.

The Pentagon, which drenched Kampuchean soil in blood is acting hand-in-hand with Beijing. Arrangement has been made on joint Chinese-American actions with regard to the support for the anti-Kampuchean gangs.

The need to improve the situation in the region of the Kampuchean-Thai border is prompted by the national interests not only of those neighbours. It meets the interests of peace and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia. This improvement can be achieved if all support to the Pol Pot and other anti-Kampuchean gangs is stopped, their bases on the Thai territory liquidated and an end put to the attempts by Beijing and Washington to whip up tension in that region.

The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea fully controls the country. The grim and tragic page in Kampuchea's history has been turned over forever. The changes which occurred in that country are irreversible. One cannot but take into account these realities.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea builds its foreign policy course on the principles of peace, friendship and goodneighbourliness. It has repeatedly stated its will to resolve all unsettled questions by means of peaceful negotiations. The present proposal addressed to Thailand is another confirmation of this the negative stand with regard to this proposal on the part of certain circles reminds too much of political anachronism since it contradicts life itself.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ADDRESS SPD CONGRESS

LD092116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Federal Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG, delivered a report to the extraordinary congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, which opened in Essen today.

He spoke in favor of continuing the policy of detente and stressed that the majority of FRG citizens support the policy directed toward relaxing tension and strenghtening peace. In pursing such a policy we should also continue to understand and take into account the interests of the opposite side, Schmidt stated. The FRG chancellor said the most important task is limitation--or even better--reduction of armed forces and arms by means of talks between East and West. Therefore, he said, we continue to consider it necessary for the U.S. Senate to ratify the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. We also consider the holding of talks on SALT II necessary.

He stressed the need to continue the dialogue between East and West. We, the FRG chancellor said, will try to ensure that the coming Madrid meeting gives a new impulse to the process of detente on the continent. We cannot allow every conflict in the world to become a conflict between East and West in Europe. Otherwise, we Europeans could not conduct talks about the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki, which are important for the whole continent.

Concerning his coming visit to the Soviet Union, Schmidt said: By this visit we must make a contribution, however small, to the cause of peace. Schmidt gave a positive assessment of the recent ninth Session in Bonn of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Schmidt set out the known position of the FRG Government concerning the events in Iran and Afghanistan. He also stressed the FRG's loyalty to the North Atlantic bloc and the Common Market.

In the domestic policy section of his report the FRG chancellor spoke in favor of the continuation of the present government coalition of Socialist Democrats and Free Democrats and sharply criticized the policies of the opposition CDU-CSU leadership.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CHANCES OF SCHMIDT, GENSCHER MOSCOW TALKS

DW091521 Moscow in German to Germany 1109 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Georgiy Aleksandrov Sunday commentary]

[Text] The international public has noted with interest that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher at the invitation of the Soviet leadership will visit the Soviet Union 30 June through 1 July. As international practice has proved convincingly, meetings of leading figures of different state systems further a better understanding of mutual standpoints and help solve topical bilateral and international problems. Such meetings gain specific importance in times of a strained international situation when the world more than at other times needs to have impulses for reviving the construction betweeb East and West.

This dialogue was resumed gradually recently following a brief interruption brought about by the universally known actions of the enemies of detente. The talks held in Vienna and Belgrade between representatives of the states of West and East as well as the Warsaw meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing have revitalized the hope of the nations that issues can continue to be solved by way of negotiations if both sides take a sensible approach.

Moscow and Bonn, too, some days ago showed an example of a constructive approach regarding the development of bilateral relations especially in the field of economy. The USSR-FRG commission studied and adopted a long-term 25-year draft program of economic cooperation. This program spells an additional element of stability in the relations between both countries on the whole. The work of the commission confirms the opinion of those who said and say that the relations between the Federal Republic and the USSR have been strengthened and are in the interest of both nations.

In the past days many leading representatives of FRG business quarters also voiced this thought. Most typical was the statement made by the president of the German Federation of Chambers of Industry and Trade, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, that he rejected any embargo against the Soviet Union and saw good possibilities for a further development of economic ties between the Federal Republic and the USSR. As numerous political observers in the Federal Republic and outside its borders have confirmed, discussions in the Federal Republic are intensifying regarding the central problem of the fate of detente and the development of mutually beneficial relations with the East. The overwhelming majority in the Federal Republic has become aware of the artificial nature of those obstacles which were created by some people or others and which are also to be channeled into West German-Soviet relations.

The alleged solidarity with the United States has turned out to be a submission to the thoughtless and adventurous course pursued by a group of U.S. politicians who want to push the world to the abyss of a military-political confrontation. The congress of Young Socialists in Hanover came out for the consistent continuation of European detente and its extension to the military field. The Young Socialists rejected the implementation of the NATO decision made in December on the production and stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and sharply criticized the vacillations in the government policy copying many zigzag lines in the course the White House pursues in international relations. They stated with concern that the Social-Liberal coalition in Bonn in this way might lose the constructive role it plays in the detente process and in Ostpolitik. The opinion held by the peace-loving people in the Federal Republic is shared by influential social groups in other West European countries.

The present masters of the White House, however, doggedly refuse to see that their course is an error and harmful. They continue to exert and even intensify pressure on their partners in several directions. This became especially clear at the meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Norway in the inflammatory speeches by U.S. Supreme Allied Commander General Rogers as well as in talks U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown had in Bonn.

The extremist reactionary and military circles in the FRG do not slacken their activities either. Their leaders continue to intimidate the people with the so-called Soviet threat, agitating feverishly for stepping up armament. The group of CDU/CSU deputies at the West European Union plenary meeting even demanded an increase in the numerical strength of Bundeswehr troops and the removal of restrictions imposed upon the FRG regarding the development of war fleets. The most important candidate of the opposition bloc for the Bundestag elections, Franz-Josef Strauss, recently presented his government team to the public. As was to be expected, it includes above all representatives of the CDU/CSU right wing whose credo--according to the assessment of objective observers in the country--is the curtailment of democratic liberties as well as an intensified militarization.

The fight and the cooperation of different forces in the FRG show with growing clearness the chief tendency in the mood of the masses. It is oriented at constructive negotiations between East and West, at the continuation and deepening of detente as well as cooperation with the East in many fields. It is also under this aspect that the forthcoming meeting of the FRG statesmen with the Soviet leadership is being seen. The Soviet public shares this understanding of the necessity to make use of the existing possibilities and chances of fruitful talks with the FRG in the interest of both states and global peace.

ZHUKOV ON GENERAL ROGERS REMARKS AT NATO SESSION

LD091545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "General Rogers' Bellicose Fervor"]

[Text] On 3 June, when a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group opened in Norway, with the question of the deployment of new American nuclear facilities in Western Europe as the main item on the agenda, according to the Western press, a general's voice was heard emanating from Brussels, where the military bloc's headquarters is located. American Gen Bernard Rogers, supreme commander of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe, timed his latest belligerent interview--made public by Britain's THE TIMES--to coincide with that date.

As is usual on the runup to such gatherings, the general intimidated the U.S. allies with the imaginary "Soviet threat," so that they would spend more lavishly on the arms race and stop grumbling about the deployment of new American missiles on their territory. Everyone is already sick and tired of these false arguments, and they would not merit attention were it not for two important new features put forward by Rogers under the smokescreen of assertions about the "Soviet threat."

These are, first, the frank statement that despite talks now under way on banning chemical weapons, the United States is stepping up the production and improvement of these weapons and forcing its allies to do the same. Rogers stated that NATO needs "modern chemical (!) ammunition," and went on to say: "I hope the United States will adopt a decision on the production of a binary shell consisting of two chemical substances, which form a poison gas after the shell or bomb explodes." "It seems to me," he added sorrowfully, "that our chemical weapons today are not sufficiently up-to-date."

(THE TIMES reported in passing that during talks which ended the previous day, 2 June, between U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher "questions of the joint (!) development of chemical weapons" were "discussed intensively").

Second, there is the general's insistent call, brooking no delay, for a return to the question of the deployment in Western Europe of American neutron weapons, which were rejected, as is known, by the U.S. allies as a result of a mass struggle by the West European public.

With striking cynicism, General Rogers has again begun advertising this mountrous weapon of mass destruction, praising its features: It kills "only" people, leaving inanimate objects intact. Reporting that "the President (Carter) has given the order for us to modernize the warhead for our 8-inch howitzers and Lance missiles and to provide for the possibility (!) of equipping them with appropriate components for them to use enhanced radiation," he added: "As commander in chief I consider it expedient to have such weapons."

Having stipulated that the "decision on the use of nuclear weapons in the Western alliance is taken by our political leaders," at the same time he again forcefully stressed: "In the light of my duties as commander in chief I would like enhanced radiation warheads to be created and adopted in Europe."

The meaning of this statement is quite clear: You can reason how you like, he says, but I, as a military man, demand that neutron weapons be deployed in Western Europe.

This sinister cry from the general is highly symptomatic. It is obviously no accident that West European bourgeois newspapers have recently been returning to the theme of neutron weapons with increasing frequency. Naturally, these articles are not all alike. The pro-American information media hasten to welcome the interest displayed openly by the NATO leadership in the revival of this topic. Others, speaking from positions of West European interest, protest or at least express concern.

For example, it is typical that on the same day that the Rogers interview appeared in THE TIMES, Italy's LA REPUBBLICA published an article stating with concern: "After the consent to the deployment of American cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe, NATO could return to the question of strengthening its arsenal with the neutron bomb."

Judging from press reports Rogers put forward the same theses at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session.

The conclusion from all this is clear: peace-loving forces in Europe, and not only Europe, must resolutely step up their vigilance and launch anew the struggle to wreck the criminal designs of the American military.

ZAGLADIN DEPARTS FOR AMSTERDAM TO ATTEND CP CONGRESS

LD091043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "To the Dutch Communists' Congress"]

[Text] V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has left for Amsterdam to participate in the work of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] at the invitation of the CPN Central Committee.

CPSU Greetings

LD091511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text of CPSU Central Committee message to Dutch CP Congress]

[Text] To the 27th Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] Congress

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates to the 27th CPN Congress and all Dutch communists.

Your congress is taking place in an international situation in which the imperialist circles, headed by the United States and the NATO leaders, are trying to undermine international detente, speed up the arms race and fuel the danger of war. Under these conditions important significance attaches to pooling the efforts of the communists and all people of good will with a view to galvanizing their actions in defense of peace and the peoples' security.

It is well known in the Soviet Union that the Dutch communists, defending their country's national interests, are marching in the front ranks of the broad mass movement which aims at thwarting the dangerous plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons on the Netherland's territory and are thus contributing to the consolidation of detente on our continent.

Soviet communists voice sincere solidarity with the CPN's struggle for the cause of the working class and against the monopolies' attempts to shift the consequences of the crisis onto the shoulders of the working people, against unemployment, the rise in the cost of living and other plagues of capitalism and for the broad union of all the country's democratic forces advocating social progress.

The CPSU voices the certainty that the fraternal ties between the Soviet and Dutch communists will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

We wish the CPN the further ideological and organizational of its ranks and successes in the struggle for the triumph of the ideas of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the fraternal CPN!

May the cohesion of the international communist movement grow in the struggle for peace and the peoples' freedom!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

TASS ON SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW TALKS

LD032245 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 30 May 80

["On an Official Visit to the USSR by Sweden's Foreign Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 31, TASS--At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit on May 29-30 1980. Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin received Ola Ullsten and had a talk with him. Negotiations were held between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten.

During the talks and negotiations held in a friendly atmosphere opinions were exchanged on some of the topical international problems of mutual interest as well as on questions of Soviet-Swedish relations. During the discussion of international problems attention was given to the need to continue the process of detente, consolidating peace and security in Europe and the whole world, ending the arms race and adopting concrete disarmament measures. In the course of the exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations the sides examined the status and the prospects for a further development of Soviet-Swedish relations in the political, trade, economic and other fields.

In the opinion of both sides, the talks and negotiations held have been useful.

PRAVDA DERIDES AUSTRIAN FEARS OF EASTERN BLOC

LD100841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 5

[P. Bogomolov "Rejoinder"; "Baloney Made to Order"]

[Text] The U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT cannot come to terms with reality. Take, for example, the article it published on the recent celebrations in Austria to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty. Millions of television viewers saw on their screens flowers and smiling faces on Vienna's sunny streets, but the transatlantic weekly stubbornly insists that poor Austria is trembling with fear for its future.

Who, the question arises, is the cause of that fear? Apparently..the socialist countries. Yes, that's right, the same countries with which Austria is successfully developing good-neighborly relations and which respect its policy of permanent neutrality. But despite the generally known facts the magazine has dubbed Hungary and Czechoslovakia... "extremely dangerous neighbors of the Alpine republic." Moreover, according to the magazine, Austria's political course is in general "walking a tightrope" stretched "above the watchful eye" of--any guesses?--"the Russian bear" of course.

The U.S. magazine asserts with aplomb: "Defending itself against the communist bloc's military power is a special problem for Austria, which is prevented from joining NATO by the permanent neutrality law." But, alas, the magazine exclaims, "no one here is counting on the republic's armed forces being sufficient to repel communist aggression." Therefore, it is claimed, Austria is frantically seeking new ways to defend itself.

And then the scribblers make a truly staggering discovery. From "completely reliable sources" they managed to find out that far from being proof of Austria's desire to play a constructive role in international life the complex of UN buildings recently erected in Vienna is...a measure forced on it. To be precise, it is an insurance against invasion from the East. Now, it is claimed, "potential aggressors" are afraid to violate the immunity of the 3,500 UN personnel who reside in the Austrian capital. That is how far chronic anti-Sovietism can go. All this baloney was concocted at the behest of the opponents of detente, who cannot stomach Austria's neutrality.

SAVCHENKO ON ANNIVERSARY OF 1963 INCIDENTS IN IRAN

NC061326 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] According to reports received from Tehran, hundreds of thousands of Iranians today filled the streets of Tehran to commemorate the memory of the patriots who were martyred 17 years ago as a result of the periodical bloody crimes of the shah's regime, which opened fire on the ranks of patriotic demonstrators in Tehran.

This crime, like numerous other crimes by the shah's regime, was committed with Washington's direct participation, since the entire crushing system, the police and the Armed Forces of Iran were under U.S. control during the shah's reign.

The special feature of the 5 June 1963 demonstrations was that they showed that in patriotic struggles, the patriotic and devoted clergy rose together with Iran's other struggling forces. In these demonstrations Iran's present religious and political leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, played an important part.

The despotism and antipeople's policies by the shah's regime as well as its servility toward U.S. imperialism, its treachery and its bankrupt nature could not be tolerated by the urban or rural workers, by the Iranian youths, by the middle class or by the clergy. The Iranian patriots clearly saw that all their country's calamities stemmed from the domination of imperialism and of the shah's despotic regime. They therefore strengthened their ranks in their struggle against the common enemy. The growth of unity among Iran's patriotic forces was one of the basic factors that led to the victory of Iran's revolution.

COMMENTARY HAILS OMANI POPULAR FRONT ANNIVERSARY

LD092008 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today is the anniversary of the start of armed struggle of the Omani people against the despotic regime of the sultan and against foreign domination of the country.

The start of the armed struggle began on 9 June. Nationalist forces from all parts of Oman went to the mountainous regions of Dhofar to join the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO). Poor peasants, shepherds and villagers joined the national liberation army formed by the front. Year after year, the front's activities expanded farther and farther across the Dhofar boundaries. The front's units started to conduct operations in other parts of Oman.

Sultan Qabus, who succeeded his father, decided to suppress the revolutionary movement with the active support of the British because he feared the dimensions of the liberation struggle under the leadership of the PFLO and the expansion of its influence among the populace. So, a military, political and economic blockade was imposed on Dhofar. For several years after the fall of 1971 British and U.S. forces conducted intense operations against the front's units. However, all such activities failed. As a result, Sultan Qabus asked the shah of Iran for aid. The shah sent several thousand troops to suppress the revolutionary movement.

Iranian, Musqati and British forces intensified their assault operations, especially in the fall of 1975, and bloody battles continued into January 1976.

The PFLO resisted the enemy's superior forces heroically and its units withdrew into the inaccessible parts of Dhofar. Omani revolutionaries sustained huge losses but the resistance was not completely eliminated as Sultan Qabus, Western and Arab reactionary papers thought. They alleged that the Omani revolutionary movement had been eliminated for good.

The PFLO has retained some of its armed units, and is still operating, relying on the support of Dhofar residents and all progressive forces in Oman.

It should be noted that the objectives of the Iranian revolution and the withdrawal of Iranian forces from Oman--which came in the wake of the revolution--have played a major role in reviving Omani revolutionaries. Now Sultan Qabus has found himself a new protector in Egyptian President as-Sadat who expressed his readiness to send his forces to Oman to protect the sultan's regime.

After the fall of the shah, Oman's position and role have become even larger in imperialist plans for the area. The United States is presently expressing great interest in the sultan's regime in Oman. A few days ago, it was announced that Oman and the United States had concluded an agreement giving the United States the right to use Oman's airfields and ports.

The revolution in Dhofar is like a thrown in the eye to the sultan and his U.S. protectors. Nevertheless, all attempts by Sultan Qabus and his allies to throttle the Oman revolution will be doomed. The struggle is not over yet. The Omani revolutionaries will continue their struggle.

On the 15th anniversary of the founding of the PFLO and the start of armed struggle against the sultan's regime, world progressive forces wish success for the Omani revolutionaries who are struggling for the liberation and happiness of their people.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL ON WORK OF PROGRESSIVE NATIONALIST FRONT

LD092008 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of Syrian peace supporters recently visited the Soviet Union. The delegation included representatives of various parties and public organizations of the National Progressive Front in Syria. Among them was Murad Quwatli, vice chairman of the peace supporters movement in Syria. The representative of Radio Peace and Progress asked him to talk about the activities of the National Progressive Front. Here is what he said.

[Begin Quwatli recording] The National Progressive Front in Syria plays a role which is of great importance in the political and social life in our country. Time and experience has confirmed that the national progressive front in Syria contributed to the development and enrichment of the political and social content and all recent developments that took place in Syria.

The Syrian Communist Party, as a member of the National Progressive Front, played its role in a concentrated activity [words indistinct] the Syrian Communist Party carries out these activities motivated by the principles of its firm policy based on cooperation with the National and Progressive Front in Syria--the defense of the interests of workers and peasants and [word indistinct] the independent party's (?line).

One must point out the importance of the declaration issued by the front last year, after a long debate and review of the political, social and domestic conditions in the country. As a result of this long debate an important statement was issued by the front which had great percussions on both the domestic and world level and was received by the masses of our people with [word indistinct]. This statement had positive results in the development of the internal and social conditions in our country.

We must also mention the importance of the Syrian National Progressive Front's participation in all the activities--the political and social activities--[word indistinct] the various demonstrations against the Camp David accords and participation in all the celebrations such as the May Day celebration, and other popular activities which took place in Syria. [end recording]

WEST BANK DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD091712 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--A delegation of Islamic leaders of the West Bank of the Jordan River today concluded its visit to the Soviet Union. The visit was made at the invitation of Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, the chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The guests of Soviet Moslems travelled in the Soviet Union for a fortnight. They visited Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan where there are many Moslems among the population. The delegation spent several days in Moscow, made visits to hero cities of Volgograd and Leningrad. Members of the delegation saw monuments and conversations with leaders of Islamic organizations, with state and public leaders. The guests familiarized themselves more thoroughly with life in Uzbekistan. Sharing the impressions from the visit, leader of the delegation Sheikh Abdel Hamid al-Sayeh said that the scopes of economic, social and cultural programs in the republic are impressive. He pointed out that Moslems everywhere have freedom of worship and that people there share the interests of the entire Soviet people and take pride in common successes. The guests said that during the conversations they "got convinced of solidarity of the Soviet people with peoples of Arab countries that are fighting against imperialism and Zionism". The head of the delegation Sheikh al-Sayeh stressed that the stand of the Soviet Union is very highly assessed in the East, since from the first day of the outbreak of the Middle East conflict the Soviet Union has been consistently supporting the just cause of the Arab peoples. Leaders of Moslem organizations held receptions and meetings with Jordanian guests where ever they went. A large reception was held in Tashkent by Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov. The guests were accompanied on their travel by his son, rector of the Higher Islamic Institute in Tashkent Shamsutdin Babakhanov. The guests visited the Council for the Affairs of Religions at the USSR Council of Ministers.

PDRY LEADER STOPS OVER IN TASHKENT ON WAY HOME

LD041949 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 May 80 p 1

[Text] UZTNG--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium and PDRY prime minister, completed a short stay in Tashkent on 29 May. With him were M.S. Muti' candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; A.A. Wali, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; A.A. Bazib, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; S.S. Muhammad, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and PDRY foreign minister; and other PDRY statesmen. The esteemed guest and the officials accompanying him were greeted at Tashkent airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the PDRY, USSR and Uzbekistan SSR, by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev and A.A. Khodzhayev, member of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau; and other officials. A luncheon in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was given by the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. The same day, A.N. Muhammad and those accompanying him left for home.

PLANS FOR ZIMBABWE NATIONAL ARMED FORCES EXAMINED

LD092200 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Aleksandr Fedorov comments on parliamentary discussions in Zimbabwe relating to President Canaan Banana's statement. One of the problems discussed was the establishing of united National Armed Forces: Member of parliament Ngwenya has said that for a country engaged in reconstruction it's imperative to maintain national unity. This unity must find practical expression in an army that would involve all ethnic groups populating Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has been working in this direction ever since the proclamation of independence on 18th April. Impartial observers know the discipline observed in the units loyal to Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. These units strictly adhere to the orders on their location and promote the creation of a united army. In fact, the Patriotic Front fighters have never engaged in reappraising values. They always fought for the happiness of all Zimbabwe people and now, upon gaining independence, they safeguard the people's interest. During the liberation struggle they established a joint command which brought the guerrillas of many ethnic groups still closer.

The situation is quite different with the so-called self-defense units. This also stems from their former role. Before independence the racist army served to counteract national unity instead of promoting it. The racist army defended the interests of a handful of wealthy colonists and stirred up hostility between the Africans and the whites. By supporting the puppets appointed by Ian Smith, the army fostered tribalism. That's why members of the former army have different approach to the changes in the country. Some of them left for South Africa and made up subversion units for acting against Zimbabwe.

The process of forming a new army would have been considerably faster if the reasons for mistrust in the country had been eliminated at once. Member of parliament Chizero said the people of Zimbabwe are still haunted by the shadow of Cecil Rhodes. This shadow still lingers [words indistinct] high profits of a handful of industrialists and on the poverty of 7 million Africans. Nevertheless white MP's stubbornly advocate the idea that white specialists alone can be entrusted with the forming of the new army because, they say, these specialists will be impartial in implementing the cabinet decisions. This idea is actively supported by Britain and the United States which [word indistinct] to the alleged incompatibility of Robert Mugabe's and Joshua Nkomo's interests and spread rumors on clashes involving Patriotic Front units. The British newspaper TIMES and other periodicals use fabrications for making the conclusion that the forming of the new army is hampered because of these clashes, and publish recommendations given by the chief of Military Aid Section of the British Defense Department, General Perkins. Having visited Salisbury, the general came to the conclusion that at least 500 British servicemen had to be sent to Zimbabwe as aid to the (?68) British military advisers already there. These recommendations give rise to concern, considering the role Britain played during the 90 years of its rule in Zimbabwe.

The day when Zimbabwe was hoisting the flag of its independence Britain announced the establishing of a rapid intervention corps similar to that of the United States. The British defense secretary, Francis Pym, said it would be used in case of a civil war in Zimbabwe. It is quite likely that Britain will (?pick) the 500 servicemen for giving what it calls aid to Zimbabwe from this rapid intervention corps. The process of building a new life in Zimbabwe is a complicated one. The government has shown that it intends to keep its election pledges by a number of steps in the economic and social spheres and there is no doubt that one of the country's pressing problems, the forming of a united National Armed Forces, will be resolved. But it will have to be done without the advice and recommendations of those who tried to prevent the Zimbabwe people from gaining their independence and who have no liking for certain steps taken by the Zimbabwe Government now.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES DZERZHINSK AWARD CEREMONY

LD061243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Award to Worker-City"]

[Text] Dzerzhinsk (Gorkovskaya Oblast), 31 May--The red bunting of flags and banners mingles with the greenery on the avenues of the chemical workers' city. The city has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the successes achieved by its workers in economic and cultural building and in the development of the country's chemical industry and for their great contribution to ensuring the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Today a ceremonial session of the gorkom and city soviet of people's deputies was held here together with representatives of the party, soviet and public organizations, and labor collectives devoted to the presentation of the motherland's lofty award to the city.

Those taking part in the session unanimously elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh's Speech

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, V.I. Dolgikh warmly congratulated those taking part in the ceremonial session on the motherland's lofty award. He conveyed to the working people of the city and all Gorkovskaya Oblast cordial congratulations and best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Dzerzhinsk working people, the speaker said, recently celebrated their city's 50th anniversary. Half a century is a short period in historical terms. But in the life of your city, as in the life of the entire country, these years have contained a great deal: the labor enthusiasm of the first 5-year plans, the heroic exploit during the war, and the remarkable achievements in communist building in the postwar period.

The motherland's lofty award deservedly and worthily crowns a glorious stage in Dzerzhinsk's development from a small population center with semiprimitive workshops and a single primary school into a major industrial center with a modern scientific base, a well-developed network of institutions of public education and culture. Your city's history has, as it were, reflected an entire era--the era of great transformations in economic and social life implemented by our party and people.

During the years of the country's industrialization new enterprises--the Japrolaktam, Orgsteklo and Zarya--were built in Dzerzhinsk alongside the expansion and modernization of existing plants. Together with the plants there arose labor collectives, worker and engineer cadres were formed and the remarkable features of the Soviet people's character were formed--high ideological fiber, industry and efficiency, patriotism, and boundless devotion to the cause of the party and people.

This was manifested most graphically in the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War on whose fronts thousands of the city's inhabitants fought bravely. The workers, engineers and technicians labored selflessly, and fulfilled the front's orders rapidly and with great skill.

In the postwar years Dzerzhinsk's industry has risen to a qualitatively new level. On the basis of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of advanced equipment and technology there has been a sharp increase in the scale of production and many effective types of chemical and other products have been put into production. The city economy has been greatly developed, the stock of available housing has been renovated, the network of schools, medical, children's and cultural and enlightenment institutions and trade and consumer services enterprises has been expanded.

Dzerzhinsk today is an important outpost of the chemical industry, a major scientific and cultural center. Here for the first time capacities have been created and a number of new types of product have been put into production. The city's enterprises produce a wide range of chemical products and some of them, including some polymer materials and plant protection agents, are produced only at your enterprises. The Dzerzhinsk chemical industry workers' rich experience is being used extensively in the sector.

The conferment of the award on the city is a great and joyful event in its history and in the life of its veterans and working people and all citizens. It has taken place at a portentous time for the country. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind have celebrated the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of our party and state. In accordance with a wonderful tradition, the Lenin jubilee is marked by new successes in labor, the broad development of socialist competition and shock work by city and rural workers.

As always, the celebration of the day of victory in the Great Patriotic War was moving. It is a special holiday for Soviet people. The heroic events of the war years will never be erased from the people's memory. In celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory our people are displaying the determination to defend the cause of peace.

This year is also special because the party is preparing for its next congress. The tremendous political and labor enthusiasm is most characteristic of the precongress atmosphere in the country. Soviet people look into the future with confidence and survey with pride the path travelled since the 25th CPSU Congress. The main result of this period is that the political course projected by the congress and the program of economic and social development and of the improvement of the working people's well-being which it elaborated are being successfully implemented.

All this graphically and fruitfully reflects the leading and guiding role of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day. The major achievements of the past 10 years in the development of the economy and culture, the enormous contribution to the conservation and consolidation of peace, and the elaboration of the new USSR Constitution and all the party's policy documents are inextricably linked with his name.

Under the party's leadership the Soviet people are persistently resolving the tasks of the further consolidation of the country's economic might and of ensuring the dynamic and effective development of social production, and are building up their efforts in the struggle for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The current 5-year period will be a major new step in the country's socioeconomic development. About 1,000 large-scale new enterprises have been commissioned and over 15,000 new models of machinery, equipment and instruments have been created.

A lot is also being done for the further development of agriculture and the consolidation of its material and technical base. In the current 5-year plan this sector has received many tractors, motor vehicles, combines and other equipment and mineral fertilizers. The party's agrarian policy is producing increasingly tangible results.

The successful development of the Soviet economy makes it possible to improve the people's welfare steadily. The population's real per capita incomes have increased almost 14 percent since the start of the 5-year plan and the wages and salaries of 31 million workers and employees in the nonproductive sectors have been raised. Trade turnover has increased considerably, families' provision with cultural and consumer durables has been enhanced. The party and state display special concern for improving the working people's housing conditions. The health service and the people's education and culture have been further developed.

The Dzerzhinsk working people are making an important contribution to the augmentation of the country's material and spiritual wealth. The industry of the city and rayon fulfilled the targets of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. The technical standard of articles has improved, and the production of consumer goods has increased. About 95 percent of the increase in industrial output has been ensured by raising labor productivity and almost one-fifth of its volume is produced with the state seal of quality.

The successes achieved in your city's economic and social development are the result of the remarkable labor of workers, engineers and technicians and specialists in other professions and of the large amount of organizational and political work of the city's party organization. Socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets has been widely launched at Dzerzhinsk's enterprises and construction sites.

The party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, V.I. Dolgikh said, must be constantly concerned with disseminating advanced experience more widely, enhancing the effectiveness of competition as a tested method of socialist economic management and the working people's education. In every labor collective it is essential to create conditions for highly productive work, the development of initiative in mobilizing reserves and ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of socialist pledges on this basis.

While noting the achievements in the economic sphere, the party focuses attention on unresolved tasks, the elimination of shortcomings in economic building, the acceleration of the transition of social production to an intensive development basis. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the profound, principled provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's policy speech at the plenum serve as an example of this approach. They set the key problems of the national economy's development of both a current and a long-term nature and clearly define ways and means of resolving them.

Welcoming with great approval the directives of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the entire party and entire Soviet people are persistently implementing them. The plenum's instructions have been placed at the basis of the elaboration of comprehensive programs and projections for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the resolutions recently passed by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government on a number of very important questions of the development of the national economy.

V.I. Dolgikh then dwelt in detail on questions of enhancing social production efficiency and improving the use of fixed productive capital which makes up the most important part of the country's national wealth. This productive capital is created on a modern scientific and technical basis. The city working people and the party organizations must develop more widely the struggle to ensure that the entire pool of equipment and every apparatus provides the greatest productivity and works without stoppages, with high qualitative indicators.

In our time the urgency of the rational comprehensive utilization of raw material resources as the most important component of the raising of production efficiency is increasing sharply. The reliable satisfaction of the country's requirements for raw material, fuel and materials is inextricably linked with work to reduce the norms of their propertional expenditure.

It is essential to improve the standard of work to save physical resources in every collective, to enlist the involvement of the people's control organs in this and to enhance the responsibility of every worker and production chief. Special attention must be paid to the extensive introduction of the comprehensive, in-depth processing of raw material, low-wastage technology and the reduction to the minimum of any production waste.

Under present-day conditions matters must be conducted economically and thriftily and production must be developed and improved on the basis of sophisticated equipment and technology. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a determining factor in improving production efficiency and work quality.

The party and Soviet Government display constant concern for building up the country's scientific potential and improving the activity of the academic and sectorial research institutes and technical reequipping of the national economy. Targeted programs are being implemented for the most important scientific and technical problems, planning principles are being consolidated in work on the introduction of new equipment, and forms of integrating science and production are being improved. All this makes it possible now to implement the achievements of science and technology on an increasingly broad scale. And this task must be resolved most persistently.

Scientific and technical programs must be aimed increasingly at raising labor productivity in the national economy. The need for this is dictated by the substantial lag of this indicator behind the growth of the capital-labor ratio and by the still substantial proportion of manual work. In this connection it is essential to pay more attention to ensuring that the mechanization and automation of manufacturing processes is of a comprehensive nature and covers both the main and the auxiliary production.

The speaker emphasized that one of the most important tasks is the improvement of construction, the raising of the effectiveness of capital investments, and dwelled on questions of improving the operation of transport, particularly rail transport.

In industry, construction, transport and other sectors, he said, we have tremendous opportunities and reserves for improving both qualitative and qualitative indicators in work. The role of management and planning is increasing sharply in resolving these tasks.

Important measures in this direction have been defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for improving the economic mechanism. They direct planning and management toward the achievement of high end results in the national economy, the strengthening of discipline, the effective use of fixed capital, physical resources and manpower, the intensification of the policy of thrift, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

At the same time it must be clearly understood that for the practical implementation of the projected measures it is necessary to perform a large amount of work at every enterprise, construction site and organization. This work should be based on a daily struggle to reduce the prime cost of output, strengthen financial autonomy, and raise labor productivity.

Organizational and political work must continue to be improved in the labor collectives and their role must be enhanced in resolving economic tasks and in educating the working people, particularly youth. To this end fuller use must be made of the measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On the Further Consolidation of Labor Discipline and the Reduction of Cadres Turnover in the National Economy" and a reduction must be sought in losses of work time, as must an improvement of labor and daily living conditions, and material and moral incentives must be used skillfully.

Then the CPSU Central Committee secretary dwelt on questions of the international situation. He noted that conservation of peace on earth is a fundamental question of the present day determining the further destiny of mankind. For the sake of this noble goal our party is consistently pursuing a Leninist course in foreign policy aimed at the relaxation of international tension, the ending of the arms race and the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security.

In conclusion V.I. Dolgikh read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city of Dzerzhinsk and to the tumultuous applause of those assembled he attached the motherland's lofty award to the city banner.

(V.I. Dolgikh's speech was heard with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause).

A.V. Alekseyev, first secretary of the Dzerzhinsk CPSU Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Sergeyev, foreman at the Kaprolaktam Production Association; A.A. Sokolov, first secretary of the Gorkiy Gorkom; I.P. Vokova, teacher at No 26 school; M.T. Dunayev, secretary of the No 4 Construction Trust Party Committee; and Yu.N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of the Gorkovskiy Obkom, who spoke at the session, expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their high assessment of the workers, specialists and all working people of the city and assured them they would make every effort for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

With great enthusiasm those taking part in the session adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

During his stay in Gorkovskaya Oblast V.I. Dolgikh familiarized himself with a number of enterprises including the Vyksa metallurgical plant and the Kaprolaktam Production Association and visited new construction sites. He met with labor collectives and displayed interest in people's working and daily living conditions and the course of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

A talk with the party and soviet aktiv took place at the obkom. Questions of improving the efficiency and quality of work and problems of the rational utilization of raw materials, other materials and energy resources were examined.

Today V.I. Dolgikh left for Moscow.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK AKTIV ON DUTY OF SCIENTISTS

LD061231 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 May 80 pp 1-3

[UZTAG report: "The Lofty Duty of Uzbekistan's Scientists: From the Republic's Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic's party organization aktiv, held on 23 May in Tashkent, was devoted to measures for further enhancing the efficiency of scientific research and accelerating scientific and technical progress in Uzbekistan in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. Participating in it were scientists, leaders and secretaries of party organizations, of Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences establishments, VUZes and sectorial scientific research institutes, secretaries and chiefs of the science and educational establishments sectors of obkoms and gorkoms, leaders of ministries and departments, directors of major enterprises and executives of the apparatus of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

A report was delivered by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

The successes of the republic's scientists are obvious. They have become possible thanks to the constant attention and help provided by the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the specific activity of the republic's party committees in concentrating the efforts of scientific collectives on solving key tasks in raising production efficiency, improving output quality and strengthening the ties between science and production.

While paying due tribute to what has been done, it should at the same time be stressed that the republic's scientific establishments have large reserves for improving their activity. The Academy of Sciences, our scientific research institutes and VUZes must be efficiently operating generators of new scientific ideas and technological solutions, organizers of the broad introduction into practice of the results of scientific research and must promote the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in all spheres of industrial and agricultural production.

If one approaches the question from these positions, it must be acknowledged that the republic's enormous existing scientific potential is not yet being used to the full. For many years individual scientific establishments of the Academy of Sciences and the Central Asian Branch of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [Vaskhnil], sectorial institutes and VUZes have been conducting research without due return and have often conducted work which is of little significance for the national economy.

The main reasons for the low efficiency of the work of many scientific research establishments is the dissipation of scientific energies and physical resources, the excessive number of projects, the unjustified duplication of effort and the lack of due coordination of scientific research. Instances occur where scientific research work and design developments take up an excessively long time to be performed.

The task is to raise the standard and quality of developments day by day and to develop in every way scientific research capable of revolutionizing production, equipment and technology and also the organization of labor and management not only in individual units but in whole sectors and the entire national economy.

Close attention should be paid to the importance of scientific research being performed at the invention stage.

An essential condition for the further enhancement in the quality and efficiency of scientific research is the constant improvement of its coordination. The Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences must fulfill this function. Unfortunately it is fulfilling only feebly its duties as a coordinator and organizer of scientific questing in the republic. We draw the attention of the Academy of Science Presidium to the need to radically improve the coordination of research in the sphere of natural and social sciences.

In speaking of enhancing the efficiency of scientific research work, it is necessary to stress once again the importance of strengthening the material base of scientific establishments and providing them with the necessary technical facilities--primarily modern equipment, instruments and apparatus. A great deal is being done in the republic in this area. The Academy of Sciences the sectorial scientific establishments and VUZes receive a considerable amount of new research equipment annually. However the demand for it is being by no means fully met. This particularly concerns valuable, unique instruments manufactured by industry in limited quantities or obtained by importation.

It would seem that it is expedient to organize something on the lines of a specialized laboratory for collective use in order to make better use of the existing potential. But this has not yet been done.

The Academy of Sciences Presidium and the leaders of ministries and departments with scientific establishments and VUZes under their jurisdiction must put this matter in order.

There is an acute need for the republic's Academy of Sciences to have under its authority a plant for making scientific instruments so as to better satisfy the needs of science and production with respect to modern instruments and apparatus. Provision for building this plant must be made in the new 5-year plan.

Practice shows that, at scientific research institutes possessing experimental bases, the work efficiency of scientists is 3-4 times higher than at institutes where there are no such bases. Meanwhile work on the creation and strengthening of science, production and experimental bases, especially at the academy's institutes and at VUZes is being conducted too slowly in the republic.

The republic's gosplan, Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments must take urgent steps to create experimental and production bases for scientific establishments and VUZes.

Nor can one fail to mention the fact that capital investments allocated for the development of the Academy of Sciences is being used extremely badly. Over the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the plan for the assimilation of capital investments was only 67 percent fulfilled, over the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan it was 79 percent fulfilled, while in the past 9 years as a whole over R13 million were unassimilated. Such an attitude to the assimilation of resources allocated by the state has an adverse effect on the strengthening of the material base of science and on the quality and efficiency of research.

The Tashkent Main Construction Administration, the Ministry of Construction, the Tashkent Gorkom, the Academy of Sciences and other ministries and departments of ours must carefully investigate the progress of capital construction, take the necessary steps to overcome the lag and ensure the unconditional commissioning of scientific projects to meet the set deadlines and also ahead of schedule.

The construction sections of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers must step up control over the implementation of plans for the construction of scientific projects. This question is of great significance and it must be solved in a party-minded and statesmanlike manner.

One of the main tasks set for Soviet scientists by the party in the 10th 5-Year Plan is the enhancement of the efficiency of science. In order to cope with this task it is essential to strive for the efficient activity of scientific collectives, consistently concentrate energies and resources on the most important, most promising fundamental and applied research, and more resolutely do away with trivial research topics and duplication in work.

The creative quest of the republic's scientists and material resources should be concentrated on the solution of those tasks which arise from Uzbekistan's place in the unionwide division of labor and which are determined by the requirements of the republic's economic and cultural development.

As is known, machine building, nonferrous metallurgy and the power industry occupy one of the leading places in the structure of our industry. At the same time there are no scientific subdivisions in the system of the Academy of Sciences or in the other ministries and departments which study on a fundamental basis questions of the development of machine building, nonferrous metallurgy and the power industry, upon which scientific and technical progress in other sectors of the economy depend to a decisive extent.

The interests of this matter require scientific research in the sphere of technical sciences to be stepped up. For this purpose appropriate proposals should be examined and submitted concerning the creation of new institutes and VUZes which would devote themselves to the elaboration of problems of the development of such important sectors of the national economy as machine building, aircraft building, nonferrous metallurgy and the power industry and which would train highly qualified specialists for them.

The state of work at physical sciences institutes requires significant improvement and a substantial enhancement of the efficiency of research being conducted. One must strive to ensure that physics, mathematics, mechanics, and chemistry elaborate by joint efforts the theoretical principles for the creation of new machines, instruments, and equipment, which would promote the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Every scientific research institute and VUZ must have its own identity and be the leading authority on the scientific topics which they are elaborating. It is necessary to display flexibility in the planning of scientific problems and to chose promising areas where essential groundwork has already been done and where the greatest return is expected.

The continuation of research directed toward the all-round development of cottongrowing and other agricultural sectors is exceptionally important for the republic. Above all the efficiency of selection work should be enhanced, the propagation periods of nine new, highly productive strains should be reduced, and intensive strains of cotton should be created. What does this mean? This means that a new strain should ripen faster than the present strains by some 10-12 days. This will allow the harvesting work to be fully completed in October. Also it should shed its leaves naturally and have good quality fiber, a high resistance to disease and pests and a low water consumption coefficient. It is essential to deepen research into genetics, physiology, biochemistry and radiobiology and pay particular attention to revealing the genetic and physiological nature of the cotton plant's ability to ripen rapidly.

The time has come to engage in earnest on searching for fundamentally new approaches to cotton agrotechnics which will be capable of revolutionizing production. Using a powerful row-crop tractor as a basis we must create a set of machines for cultivating and harvesting cotton and must broaden research into the creation of progressive, highly economic methods for the production of meat, milk, cocoons and other field and livestock produce.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes expect suggestions from scientists on improving the utilization of irrigated lands and enhancing their productive power, the coefficient of their utilization of fertilizers and other nutrients, and the amounts of these to be applied and periods of their application must be clearly defined. A broader scope must be given to work on protecting crops against disease, pests and weeds, and scientists' efforts must be directed toward developing biological methods and integrated systems for combating them. At the same time we must not lose sight of the problems of creating and introducing new and efficient low-toxicity defoliants, chemical poisons, antiwilt compounds and stimulants for cotton plant growth.

We are drawing the scientists' attention to the importance of solving questions of raising the efficiency factor of irrigation systems, of introducing new highly productive irrigation methods, of seeking out modern methods of desalinating the soil and subsoil, and of preventing the salination of irrigation sources. The elaboration of the whole package of research connected with the rerouting of part of the flow of the Siberian rivers toward Central Asia must be accelerated. Along with this, scientific recommendations must be formulated for the thrifty use of water.

The problem of increasing grain production merits the closest attention, since it is not only of economic but also great political significance. Proceeding from this premise, we are seeking reserves for increasing the gross harvests of corn, rice and other grain crops. In the next few years it is planned to increase the area under corn and sorghum to 500,000 hectares and the gross harvest of grain to 5 million tons.

However, in Uzbekistan and throughout the Central Asian region, there is not a single scientific establishment working on the elaboration of zonal problems of corn and sorghum selection, of the growing of seed of these plants, of industrial production methods and of plant protection. This is retarding the great potential for increasing the production of grain from these crops. In this connection the need arises for seting up a special scientific subdivision for elaborating problems related to the cultivation of corn and sorghum.

The development of livestock raising and its intensification requires a significant increase in fodder production and the solution of questions of improving fodder procurement, storage, processing and of feeding livestock under hot climactic conditions. Research connected with increasing the productivity of pastureland, fermentation of cotton stems, using waste from the cotton-ginning industry and edible waste from industry for cattle fodder, must be considerably broadened. The Central Asian section of Vaskhnil and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture believe that a fodder institute must be set up in order to tackle these questions in a skilled manner. This is a valid suggestion.

One of the most important scientific problems in economic practice is the search for ways and means to use natural raw materials and particularly fuel and energy resources in a more rational and economic way.

Given our republic's conditions, one of the most promising avenues for solving this problem is exploiting solar energy and utilizing low-grade heat, which is plentiful in many sectors of the national economy.

There are many tasks facing geological scientists too. They must considerably extend their research into the deep-lying structure of the earth's crust and upper mantle with a view to predicting the existence of deposits of ferrous, nonferrous and rare metals and other minerals.

Fruitful questing by scientists must be directed toward drawing up recommendations for reducing the material-intensiveness of articles. This can be achieved on the basis of fundamentally new technological processes, improving the design of articles and the broad use of new types of materials especially polymers and also secondary raw materials.

The task of rationally exploiting manpower resources and drawing up valid proposals for siting productive forces, including in small towns and rural settlements, has assumed a note of appreciable urgency. Right now we must take steps to correctly solve this task. In the near future the Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments must draw up a comprehensive social-economic program to ensure optimum employment of manpower resources in the long-term and to submit relevant proposals.

I repeat, there are many problems here. And one of them is increasing the pace and quality of construction work.

We await from scientists practical recommendations for creating and using new cheap, and highly effective construction materials, for enhancing the quality of draft planning, for devising and implementing measures to reduce building costs, for improving town planning norms and improving the architectural aspect of cities, industrial centers and rural settlements.

When we speak about enhancing production efficiency, we have in mind above all the question of increasing labor productivity. These questions must not be reduced, as is sometimes done, merely to the ordinary mechanization and automation of manual labor. Of course, this is an important matter and it must be the concern primarily of sectorial scientific research organizations planning and design bureaus and production collectives themselves, as well. It is a question of ensuring the broad use of the republic's scientific and technical potential for resolving the major and minor problems of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and the introduction of new production methods and equipment which enable the spheres and expenditure of not very productive manual labor to be sharply reduced.

This is especially important since, at the present time, the proportion of workers engaged in manual labor within the republic's industry still remains high.

The elaboration of scientific problems connected with the significant enhancement of the level of production mechanization and automation and with the technical reequipping of production must be directed primarily toward a sharp reduction in manual labor. This is a major social issue and its solution depends in the first instance on the leaders of ministries and departments, enterprises, associations and scientific establishments.

There must be strict monitoring of the level and quality of technical planning decisions and of scientific and design developments. Life attests that questions of the radical enhancement of labor productivity can only be solved with large-scale scientific assistance and on the basis of fundamental research.

In present conditions the significance of medical science is growing sharply. Our successes here are obvious. But we must also perceive the problems which exist in this sphere. They are linked to improving the organization of public health, the need to ensure the in-depth elaboration of problems of cardiovascular, nervous, hormonal work-related and other diseases, environmental protection and the improvement of medical and hygiene propaganda among the population.

Scientists still have much to do in the further development of clinical aspects of medicine based on the application of the latest methods in diagnostic and preventive medicine and of the treatment of disease. The link between medical science and practice on the one hand and biology, chemistry, physics, cybernetics and other spheres of knowledge on the other hand must be strengthened.

We must always remember that protection of people's health acts as an important factor in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in strengthening our socialist state's might.

Exceptionally important tasks face our social scientists. Their efforts must be aimed at the comprehensive theoretical interpretation of questions of social development and topical problems of the developed socialist society and the study and generalization of the communist party's leading role.

Scientists' research activity must culminate in the preparation of recommendations and proposals which would enable the efficiency of the control of social processes, economic and cultural building and the communist education of the working people to be substantially enhanced.

The key problem of scientific and technical progress is the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and technology into practice and the strengthening of science's link with production.

Each year the republic's scientific organizations pass on to production workers 300-400 scientific-technical developments producing an economic saving of over R500 million. And yet the introduction of the results of scientific research into the national economy is proceeding unacceptably slowly. The desired effect is thus not being achieved.

"The success of the scientific and technical revolution and its beneficial influence on the economy and on all aspects of social life," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "cannot be guaranteed by the efforts of scientific workers alone. The involvement into this historically significant process of all those participating in social production and of all the elements of the economic mechanism is assuming an increasingly great role. The revolution in science and technology requires cardinal changes in the style and methods of economic activity, a decisive struggle against inertia and a routine genuine respect for science and the ability and desire to consult science and take it into account."

Unfortunately, not all our leaders of ministries and departments, production associations and enterprises have completely realized the full importance of this requirement. This is confirmed by instances of the unsatisfactory introduction of completed scientific research work, by the reluctant conclusion of economic contracts with scientific establishments and VUZes, by the refusal to set up sectorial scientific research laboratories on the basis of academic institutes and VUZes and by the reluctance to have an experimental base at enterprises.

Sh. R. Rashidov cited concrete examples to show how the rich potential in the national economy is remaining untapped owing to the lack of close working contacts between scientists and economists.

With the development of scientific and technical progress, the broad mechanization of production and the chemicalization of agriculture, the question of protecting the natural environment assumes an especially acute character.

The republic's scientific council on the biosphere, the Gosplan section for nature conservation and utilization of natural resources, and also the republic's Ministry of Health are still doing little for environmental protection and for the restoration and augmentation of natural resources.

Some leaders of enterprises display an irresponsible attitude to questions of protecting the biosphere. They are slow in introducing measures to improve technological processes and production processes which do not generate waste products, and they do not organize the necessary treatment of effluents or the elimination of gas and dust discharges.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Environmental Protection Commission must be more exacting toward the leaders of ministries, departments, production associations and enterprises for the strict implementation of measures for environmental protection. We must ennoble nature and help nature to reveal its vital forces more fully.

These and other examples show that we are not utilizing the achievements of science and technology fully. Serious complaints must now be leveled not only at leaders of ministries, departments, production associations and enterprises, but also at the republic's Gosplan workers. Gosplan sectorial sections are not analyzing scientists' achievements in the necessary way, are not examining their work deeply and are giving inadequate assistance in accelerating the introduction into production of the results of completed research. By their very position Gosplan workers are obliged to strive to ensure that scientists' proposals are reflected in their plans, which will ensure that they are verified as soon as possible in experimental production conditions and that they are introduced promptly if the results of the tests are positive.

The close cooperation of academy and VUZ science with production is one of the most important conditions for enhancing the efficiency of scientific research and accelerating the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into practice. Life has proved that the science and production associations, which include scientific establishments, planning and design organizations and experimental production facilities, are the most efficient organizational form of combining science with production. They permit the organic combination of pure and applied research and the acceleration of its practical implementation.

Citing examples from practical work, the speaker revealed the expediency and necessity of the close combination of science and production.

The interests of the further development of the national economy and the accelerating of scientific and technical progress require that workers in science and production find a common language as quickly as possible and establish closer businesslike contacts. The businesslike, create cooperation of the collectives of the scientific research institutes and the industrial and agricultural enterprises deserves every support. Such collaboration promotes greater urgency, quality and efficiency in scientific research and the speediest introduction of its results into production.

The successful solution of the tasks of developing scientific and technical progress raise the problem of adopting cardinal measures to further improve the planning of scientific research work.

It is necessary to draw up comprehensive programs for the introduction of new types of product and new technological processes into the republic's economy and to carry out planning of the economic saving produced by the use of the results of scientific research in the national economy. An effective control system must be developed and applied, whereby results obtained from research will be promptly introduced into production.

Intensive development of productive forces, new organizational forms of linking science and production and the extension of the list of products imperatively pose the task of radically improving the running of the national economy and of creating automated control systems. In recent years some progress has been made in this direction in the republic.

However the pace and quality of creating automated systems and the standard of their work cannot afford us satisfaction; they are lagging behind present requirements. A number of ministries and departments are not ensuring the timely commissioning of computers and their use to full capacity. The Gosplan, and the ministries and departments must take urgent steps to accelerate the creation of automatic control systems and to organize their precise and efficient operation.

The further enhancement of the effectiveness of scientific and technical progress depends to a large extent on the level of training of qualified cadres and the ability and sense of responsibility of the young people who annually replenish the ranks of scientific workers.

This noble task has been entrusted to the professorial and teaching collectives and the VUZ party organizations.

Many VUZes have accumulated much experience of work in training and educating future specialists. At the same time it must be admitted that there are serious shortcomings in the organization and content of the academic and educational process in the VUZes. The latest achievements of science and technology are still not being used everywhere in teaching. Often, there is an absence of any joint purposeful activity between VUZes, enterprises and institutions and sectors of the national economy in creating high-level specialists and active fighters for socio-economic and scientific and technical progress.

There is now an urgent need to organize matters so that student scientific research assumes a mass character and helps to boost the theoretical standard and the development of creative abilities. It is necessary for the future specialists to both profoundly master the material on the syllabus and to acquire the skills of independent research work. Well-organized scientific research work by students is also important because within the walls of the VUZes tomorrow's scientists are being created. The Academy of Science's scientific and research institutes are called on to render daily assistance to the VUZes in this important matter.

And we must not forget about the close organic link between training and the communist education of students. The VUZes are called on to prepare highly qualified specialists who have mastered the basics of Marxist-Leninist teaching. They must be genuine patriots and internationalists, organizers with initiative, propagandists of communist ideas, highly cultured people.

Further improving the planning of training of specialists with the highest of qualifications must be a subject for special concern. Planning the training of future engineers, teachers, designers, agronomists and doctors must be done in strict accord with the real demands of the national economy and with the economy's and culture's developmental prospects, taking account here of those demographic processes which are particularly characteristic of our republic.

The role and significance of the republic's gosplan and of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must be heightened in forming long-term plans for developing higher education.

Further improving the system for training scientists and scientific-pedagogical cadres, and increasing their ideological-political and creative level remains a topical task. I should like to note with satisfaction that mature and highly qualified cadres are to be found in the main spheres of science and higher education in the republic.

At the same time it must be stressed that there are still many shortcomings and unsolved problems in the work of training scientific and scientific-pedagogical cadres. The keynote speaker pointed out the main bottlenecks on the path toward eliminating shortcomings.

In conclusion, Sh. R. Rashidov expressed the conviction that scientists and all workers in science and higher education in the republic in response to the paternal concern of the Leninist party will increase their contribution to solving topical tasks of communist building, will gladden the motherland with new discoveries and achievements and fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress.

V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister for higher and secondary special education, who spoke at the meeting, dwelt in detail on the tasks of scientists of higher schools.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES BORDER GUARDS IN NAKHICHEVANSKAYA ASSR

LD051349 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 May 80 pp 1,2

[Special correspondents R. Grigoryan, V. Morozkov, M. Seidov report: "Ensure the Further Growth of the Economy and Culture of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR"]

[Excerpts] Nakhichevan-Baku, 26 May--A meeting of the autonomous republic' party-economic aktiv was devoted to progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and the instructions set forth in the speech at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the tasks of communists and all working people of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR.

A report was delivered by K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevanskiy Obkom.

A long speech was delivered at the meeting by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the aktiv.

While in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR 21-24 May, Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, water resources projects, newly erected buildings, and scientific and cultural education establishments where he talked with workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, scientists, veterans and young people and economic and party leaders, and asked about their lives, successes, needs and requirements.

Comrade Aliyev came to the autonomous republic from Yerevan, where he was taking part in a session of the Red Banner Trancaucasus Military District Military Council. The inhabitants of Ilichevskiy Rayon warmly greeted G.A. Aliyev and K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, who arrived with him.

G.A. Aliyev addresses a friendship rally in the village of Sadarak in Ilichevskiy Rayon.

I have come to the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, he said, in connection with the natural disaster which befell the autonomous republic recently and in which a number of farms suffered, in order to find out how you are getting on and how you are overcoming the difficulties which have arisen.

G.A. Aliyev also visited border guards and acquainted himself with their lives and successes in service. On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all its working people he cordially congratulated soldiers lined up on a parade ground on the forthcoming holiday--the anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Border Guards. Your subunit, which is as old as the country's border forces, Comrade Aliyev said, serves in a worthy and honorable manner in one of the most important areas: It guards the southern boundaries of our motherland.

Speaking of the international situation, which has grown more complex of late through the fault of Western imperialist circles and above all the U.S. administration, G.A. Aliyev stressed that this places a special responsibility on the Soviet people for the preservation of world peace. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee consistently implements measures directed toward raising vigilance among the inhabitants of the republic, particularly its border rayons. It is necessary in every way to strengthen the protection of the state border and improve the combat training and skill of the border guard soldiers.

Persistently and steadily implementing the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy, the Communist Party and Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally devote tremendous attention to strengthening our motherland's defense capability. In this connection the border forces are faced by extremely important and responsible tasks in reliably safeguarding the inviolability and sanctity of our sacred borders. And we are certain that you will fulfill these tasks worthily, will continue vigilantly to guard the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and will justify with honor the great trust placed in the soldiers of the Soviet land by the party and people.

Comrade Aliyev hoped that the Border Guards would always be in the front ranks of the district's forces and that they would greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in combat and political training.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE

LD100951 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 June carries on pages 1-3 the 13,000-word text of a speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at a 28 May republican conference of VUZ employees, place not specified. Aliyev reviews the place of the VUZes in Soviet life and in Azerbaijan in particular, linking their development with that of the republic in various spheres. He indicates a number of "shortcomings" in the VUZ system, criticizes teaching staffs and students' attitudes and says that not all the errors of the fifties and sixties have been overcome. He calls for the "enhancement of efficiency and quality" in education and specifies regions where improvements can be made. He stresses the role of the Russian language in higher education and calls for new highly qualified cadres for emerging spheres in the economy and for the setting up of a special Azerbaijan CP Central Committee commission to "monitor" the use of VUZ-educated specialists.

KAZAKHSTAN CONFERENCE MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU061555 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] A republic-level scientific-theoretical conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party opened in Alma-Ata today under the auspices of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, the Institute of the History of the Party under the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the republic's Knowledge Society.

The plenary session of the conference listened to a number of reports. It was noted that in the past six decades events occurred that marked a radical turn in the historical destinies of the Kazakh people and of all working people in the republic. Owing to the implementation of Lenin's immortal precepts, to the wise leadership of the Communist Party and to fraternal mutual assistance among the peoples of the great fatherland, great socio-economic and cultural changes took place in Kazakhstan. Under Soviet rule science, education, literature and art have attained unprecedented peaks both in Kazakhstan and in the other fraternal Soviet republics. More than one-third of a century ago the Kazakh Academy of Sciences opened. This was another convincing evidence of the great solicitude of the party and the Soviet state for the development of science and culture, for increasing Kazakhstan's production potential. In line with the tasks set by the party, the republic's science throughout its history concentrated its efforts on the main directions in research, on increasing its part in the further development of the socialist economy and culture.

All the republic's achievements, it was noted at the conference, are inseparably linked with the activity of the Kazakh Communist Party--a combat detachment of the CPSU. Exactly 43 years ago, early in June, the kray party organization was transformed into the Kazakh Communist Party. It has reached its 60th anniversary as well tempered, monolithically rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. Its prestige, efficiency and influence in all spheres of the republic's life are steadily growing.

Participating in the proceedings of the republic-level scientific-theoretical conference were Kamalidenov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary; Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; Zhanyabekov, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Isinaliyev, Temirbekov and Shestakov, department chiefs in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Mukhamedrakhimov, Alma-Atinskiy Gorkom first secretary; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The conference began its work in sections.

SEHVARDNADZE SPEECH, ARTICLE ON GEORGIAN CULTURE

LD091011 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2 the 7,000-word text of a speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at the 29 May 1980 joint plenum of the USSR and Georgian SSR Artists Unions' Boards, entitled "For Party-Mindedness, a Class Approach and Popular Spirit in Socialist Art."

The speech, pegged to the Soviet visual arts festival in Georgia, begins by describing Georgia's economic successes in the current 5-year plan and proceeds to stress cultural development and improvement in the republic's cultural life.

In his speech Shevardnadze talks at length about Soviet art as "the art of socialism realism" and what that entails, stressing the party's role and enumerating the "strategic tasks" in the arts field. Talking about the national and international components, Shevardnadze says: "The true history of the Georgian nation, like that of any other nation, of its economy, statehood and culture, its science, literature and arts is the history of the formation, establishment and development of a truly national phenomenon and its ascent to international heights." Shevardnadze then gives a potted history of Georgian culture, indicating its main figures. The final part of the speech discusses artists' tasks in the context of their social mission, the training of artists and the significance of the party organization's work with artists.

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 3 June 1980 carries on page 2 a 6,000-word article by E.A. Shevardnadze, entitled "The Artist's Lofty Vocation," which, apart from a few omitted passages dealing with economic and general cultural matters, is the same as the aforementioned speech published in ZARYA VOSTOKA.

KIRGIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON CADRES POLICY, DISCIPLINE

LD091103 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the Kirgizian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The latest Kirgizian CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 29 May.

The plenum examined the question "on the republican party organization's work to fulfil the 25th CPSU Congress demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations for further improving the selection, placement and education of cadres and tightening up party and state discipline."

A report on this question was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizian CP Central Committee.

Among those who contributed to the debate following the report were: Comrades T. Kh. Koshoyev, first secretary of the Oshskaya Obkom; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of the Frunze Gorkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Issyk-Kulskaya Obkom; M. Sydykov, first secretary of the Narynskaya Obkom; A.V. Tsibigey, electric welder at the Frunze agricultural machine building plant; K. Aknazarov, first secretary of the Kochkorskiy Raykom; A.T. Yumatova, chairman of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon; E. Sarbagishev, first secretary of the Tokmak Gorkom; K. Saginbayeva, sempstress at the 40 Let Oktyabrya sewn goods factory; I. Kasendeyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; K. Satarov, Kirgiz SSR minister of light industry; V.M. Zhuravlev, rector of the Frunze Polytechnic Institute; T.S. Aytbayev, first secretary of Kirgizian Komsomol Central Committee; M.L. Demichev, Kirgiz SSR prosecutor; and E. Abakirev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Trade Union Council.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party-Organizational Work Department.

The wind-up speech was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizian CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a resolution in line with the question discussed.

The plenum also examined organizational questions. The plenum confirmed the appointment as chiefs of Kirgizian CP Central Committee departments of: Comrade R.S. Kulmatov (Transport and Communications); Comrade M. Sherimkulov (Propaganda and Agitation); Comrade B.V. Perfilyev (Industry); Comrade A.A. Rysmendiyev (Light and Food Industry), replacing Comrade Yu.D. Stepanov who was relieved of his duties in connection with his retirement; and U.Sh. Orozova (Culture).

With this the plenum completed its business.

KULYABSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CADRES POLICY

LD091101 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 May 80 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report: "On the Basis of In-Depth Analysis"]

[Excerpts] Kulyab, 30 May--A Kulyabskiy Obkom plenum held here today discussed the oblast party organization's work in implementing the party's cadres policy in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The report delivered by A. Khisamutdinov, first secretary of the obkom and the speeches analyzed the state of affairs critically.

G.B. Bobosadykova, secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN ALMA-ATA

AU091240 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee recently held a conference attended by Kazakh ministerial and departmental leaders, responsible workers of the apparatus of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. The conference discussed in detail questions concerning the fulfillment of the national economic plan for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole and active preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Communist Party.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a lengthy speech at the conference.

In light of the decisions of the historic 25th party congress, of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the 14th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, he said, our republic is accomplishing important political and sociopolitical tasks. Their successful implementation calls for intensifying organizational and political-educational work by all means. A great deal has been done in this respect. Industry prefulfilled the 5-month plan for marketing production and for the output of important items. The value of above-plan goods produced since the beginning of the year has totaled tens of millions of rubles. A great deal has been done in capital construction, agriculture, transportation and other national economic branches.

At the same time those decisions calls for a further upsurge in the economy, science and culture. For this purpose it is necessary to more critically assess the achievements, to find and utilize additional reserves everywhere. We have such reserves, and they are significant. First of all, it is necessary to eliminate the lag at a number of enterprises. This applies particularly to the coal mining industry whose individual mines are not coping with tasks for coal mining. Also lagging are some enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, as well as of the chemical, light, meat and dairy industries. For this reason significant amounts of various goods have not been delivered to the national economy. That state of affairs must be remedied in the shortest possible time.

In his speech Comrade Kunayev emphasized that it was important to more rapidly raise labor productivity, to speed up production and to improve the quality of work in industry, to accelerate technical progress and to master [words indistinct]. Such enterprises as the Alma-Ata cotton and the Kustanay worsted cloth combines, the Kokchetav china plant and some others are still slow in mastering production capacities. The violations of labor and technological discipline, industrial sanitary, labor safety and environment protection regulations have not been eradicated everywhere. The utmost must be done to eliminate those and other shortcomings.

The work of enterprises manufacturing consumer goods requires particular attention. In the period remaining until the end of the year it is important to (?compensate for arrears) incurred in the manufacture of a number of consumer goods, including goods supplied by the food, meat and dairy industries, which frequently deviate from the (?variety) set. It is also necessary to increase the output of goods for children. Questions concerning the quality of production must continue to be in the center of attention. The positions won in this respect must not be lost under any circumstance.

While dealing with capital construction, Comrade Kunayev paid particular attention to reserves (?available in the construction of) facilities for production, cultural and service purposes and houses. It is necessary to more rapidly and fully utilize funds assigned for construction and to improve its (?quality) at each individual enterprise and project. First of all, it is necessary to concentrate on projects that are about to be commissioned, [words indistinct], about tightening control over the construction of facilities for both production and housing, cultural and service purposes. Industry, construction, ministries, departments and enterprise collectives are confronted with the urgent task (?of preparing for) work underwinter conditions. In this respect [words indistinct].

In the jubilee year, a great deal must be done by the republic's sovkhozes, kolkhozes and agricultural organs. Simultaneously with the organization of careful crop tending and preparations for the harvest, it is necessary to take steps to speed up fodder procurement for stockbreeding, to increase the output and sales to the state of grain, meat and other farm and stockbreeding produce, to accelerate the construction of elevators, storehouses and other facilities.

The successful implementation of great tasks set by the party for laborers in industry, capital construction, agriculture, transportation, science and culture call on party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, leaders of ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, projects, farms and establishments to raise the level of organizational and political work in collectives, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev emphasized. As frequently happens, a (?collective) adopts many useful decisions. However, there is no constant and effective control to insure their implementation. For this reason it is highly important to significantly invigorate the work of people's control organs, as well as of the ministry of finance, the state bank, the construction bank of [word indistinct] establishments and of the appropriate services in other ministries and departments.

More attention must be paid to questions concerning improved health, trade, cultural and consumer services. The Ministry of Trade and the Kazakh Union of Consumers Societies must resolutely eliminate the shortcomings that occur. At all levels leaders have the duty to strictly observe the Leninist style while dealing with the working people's letters, they must be sensitive to their needs, and must put the organization of audiences for the citizens in complete order.

The press, television, radio services and all mass media in the republic are called upon to take a more active part in accomplishing all national economic tasks. It is their duty always to keep in step with life and with the growing needs, to more fully and clearly portary the struggle for implementing party and government decisions and the socioeconomic program for the 10th 5-Year Plan, the issues of socialist competitions and of spreading advanced experience. At the same time it is important to criticize fairly people who are irresponsible with regard to their duties and to the implementation of adopted decisions. In their turn, party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries, departments and collective leaders must respond to the press criticism in time and in a businesslike way and must undertake exhausting measures to eradicate the shortcomings noted.

Comrade Kunayev also dealt with problems concerning the further consolidation of public order. Both administrative organs and the whole public must more energetically participate in this issue.

Finally Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev expressed the confidence that the republic's communists and all working people would do their utmost to successfully accomplish the tasks set by the party to fulfill the plan and pledges for the final year and the 5-year period as a whole, and would commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party and the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

Participating in the conference proceedings were Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Imashev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin and Trofimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members; and Dzhiyenbayev and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members.

STATE PLANNING OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PER CAPITA INCOME GROWTH

LD092034 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--In the Tenth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980) real per capital income in the Soviet Union is to increase by 16.6 percent. The well-being of less-to-do families will increase rather considerably as compared with the incomes of the entire population. In 1965 only four percent of population had an income of more than 100 roubles per family member a month whereas by the end of 1980 about 50 percent of the citizens of the USSR will have such an income. These and other statistics which convincingly illustrate the lasting course, which the CPSU steadily implements, towards continuous rise in the material and cultural standard of Soviet people's living were cited in a speech at a press conference by Alexander Smirnov, a senior official of the USSR State Planning Committee.

"In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) state investments in housing construction will be high, like before, although over the past nineteen years (1961-1979) alone almost 157 million people moved to newly-build flats and more than 50 million people received dwelling space or were provided with larger apartments in earlier built houses" Smirnov said. It was said at the press conference that in the Tenth Five-Year Plan period the raising of the wage minimum up to 70 roubles a month has been completed in all the branches of the national economy throughout the country's territory and the salary of 31 million workers in non-productive branches has been raised.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW MOTOR TRANSPORTATION MEETING

LD092134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Glavmosavtotrans [main Moscow motor transportation] Directorate. A speech was made at the meeting by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN NOVOSIBIRSK

LD100904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] An all-union scientific and practical conference on the development of the productive forces of Siberia opened in Novosibirsk today.

Taking part are Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments of the USSR and the RSFSR, and first secretaries of party kraykoms and obkoms of Western and Eastern Siberia.

PLANS FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN 80'S EXAMINED

LD091054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the eighties, the Soviet Union plans to improve considerably its fuel and energy balance. Our commentator analyzes this prospect. He notes:

The topicality of the problem has been caused not by a decline in the development of this very important sector of our industry, but by the country's economic and social progress and by a rise in the prosperity of the Soviet people.

All this, as you understand, can be safeguarded only be a rapid growth of the energy potential of the national economy. It is sufficiently sizeable already. However, this is what statistics tell us: In the past 15 years alone generation of electric power in the country has increased almost three times. Energy capacities have increased by 165 million kw. Nonetheless the rate of development of the national economy is such that this is already not enough. That is why a substantial progress is being planned in the fuel and energy industry of the Soviet Union. Specialists lay the main emphasis on progressive trends in energy: above all, priority development of the atomic energy in the European part of the country where there are many energy consuming enterprises.

In connection with this it is planned to speed up the construction of the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Chernobyl and Smolensk AESes.

Another important direction is to further involve water resources in the country's energy balance by way of their comprehensive utilisation. The construction of water storage and gas turbine stations is planned to increase the flexibility of energy systems.

The Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complexes will play a substantial part, particularly in the next few years. They are of tremendous significance for the whole national economy, for the development of Siberia's and Kazakhstan's production potential, for the supply of electric power to the country's central regions. It is possible to say that a more distant prospect gives one grounds for being optimistic, too. We have in mind the energy of the future, mainly the expansion of the construction of AESes with fast neutron reactors, the development of work connected with controlled thermonuclear synthesis, and the utilization of solar and geothermal energy.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY WORKERS

LD052128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today presented high awards of the homeland to a large group of workers of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry at the Kremlin.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-9 JUNE

LD100210 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 and 9 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

8 June

Winter grain harvesting has begun in Central Asia and Azerbaijan, while sowing these crops is just coming into full swing in the Ukraine, the RSFSR and other parts of the country. A record amount of land has been allocated to winter crops this year--30 million hectares. (0200 GMT)

9 June

In Zaamin Rayon, Uzbekistan, winter grain harvesting has begun. The 1980 pledge in Uzbekistan is to produce a record 3.5 million tons of grain. (0130 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast the acreage of corn fields this year has been expanded to 200,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray sowing of groat crops has been completed; and millet and buckwheat cover 150,000 hectares. The entire grain area is 5.5 million hectares, which is mainly planted to wheat. (0500 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan grain harvesting is gathering speed. This year Tadzhik grain growers have pledged to produce 300,000 tons of grain. (0830 GMT)

SWISS PAPER VIEWS POOR USSR HARVEST PROSPECTS

DW091446 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 7 Jun 80 p 7

[Report Signed K.-E.W.: "Poor Chances for the Harvest in the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] The prospects for grain and fodder harvests as well as livestock breeding in the USSR are not good this year. If matters were different and if not such a bad harvest had taken place last year, considerations of the effect of the U.S. grain embargo would be of only limited topicality with regard to the food situation. However, the new situation will be significant for Moscow even if replacement supplies from other countries are taken into consideration.

Unfavorable Weather for Summer Seeds

Mild temperatures were favorable for the winter plantings and there was plenty of precipitation from October 1979 to March 1980. Some 5 million hectares sown to winter grain for green fodder and pasture fodder for the spring and early summer as well as other areas (about 37 million hectares) have stood the winter better than in other years. In contrast to the average yield (65 million tons of winter grain in 1975 through 1978) in 1980 some 70-80 million tons were harvested. But the winter-like temperatures as late as in the second half of May and the wetness resulting from much rain and snow in some places could be less favorable for further growth.

The weather in April and May was extremely unfavorable for summer crops. In most European parts of the country there has been rain and snow for a long time, leading IZVESTIYA (29 May 1980) to state with regard to the last cold spell (20 May) that such things happen in this area only every 30-50 years. At the time of the main sowing period in late April delays of 10-30 days had occured.

In the Russian climate late sowing decreases harvest prospects considerably; 1979 was an example in this respect, particularly since in that year a long drought period followed almost immediately.

In 1980 in the "dry farming" areas (east of the Volga up to Central Siberia and in the south down to the semidesert belt of Kazakhstan) spring was not that late, and winter and spring soil moisture was good. However, an "unusual heat" set in (SELSKAYA ZHIZN 29 May 1980) during and immediately after sowing. In many cases it must have very quickly deprived the upper layers of soil, and thus the young sprouts, of the moisture needed at this stage.

Harvest Expectations of About 200 Million Tons

The summer grain area is usually smaller if less winter damage is done to winter grain areas. The hectare and percentage figures in the chart [accompanying this article] demonstrate that the plan target figures (not identical with the acutally harvested areas later on) in past years have usually envisaged 97-101 million hectares of summer grain. However, in 1978, when relatively small losses of winter grain took place, it was 93 million hectares (without seed corn). In the current year it was just more that 92 million hectares that was envisaged (SELSKAYA ZHIZN 8 May 1980) with a possible addition of 4 million hectares of seed corn, so that by 26 May a sowing plan of almost 98 million hectares was mathematically achieved (including seed corn). But in view of developments so far one must assume that a large part of the grain was not sown at a favorable biological time for the plants.

Even if weather conditions are excellent from now on, which would include a relatively warm and long fall, one will probably find that the additional output of winter grain will be paired off with a lower output of summer grain. It is hard to predict the harvest in tons for both sorts of grain now; but an overall harvest of 210 to 215 million tons of grain would probably be the best result that can be achieved. However, the latter is not very likely because of the climate conditions in the Soviet Union, the insufficient pool of machines, scarce manpower particularly in the main regions of grain cultivation and the clumsiness of the entire agricultural system.

A Giessen study to be published in the near future (Soviet Agriculture and Embargo, issued by Guenter Jaehne, Giessen Studies on Agricultural and Economic Research in Eastern Europe, Volume 103, Berlin 1980, 112 pages), which thoroughly investigates this and further aspects--particularly the deficit in mineral fertilizers and the American phosphate embargo--considers a yield of about 200 million tons as likely. This or a somewhat better result would still be far below the Soviet target figure for 1980 or "at least 235 million tons."

Tense Supply Situation Regarding Meat

The Soviet consumer will not have a serious shortage of bread,. Brezhnev will probably be right with regard to this assumption. But the shortage of meat and also milk will further increase, particularly since the privileged Olympic visitors will probably not have to experience it.

The Soviet population increased from mid-1975 to mid-1980 by 4.5 to 4.7 percent (11.5 to 12 million). However, since the 1975-76 economic year, per capita meat consumption has stagnated at 56 to 57 kilograms (including butcher fats and second class subproducts) because meat production has increased only slightly and annual meat imports of several hundred thousand tons are unstable. Consumption probably decreased somewhat in 1978-79, and in 1980 it will probably be just a bit more than 50 kilograms, despite meat imports that will probably be considerable. According to Soviet statistics, the real income of the population in 1979 was 13.3 percent higher than in 1975. According to this year's plan, income will even increase by 16 to 17 percent. The high although not measurable income flexibility with regard to demand for meat will probably increase by 8-13 percent. This makes it understandable why as early as in 1979 a very tense supply situation was reported with regard to meat and meat products, particularly in the Soviet provinces. Chances for current developments remain poor: About one-fifth of the demand for meat will probably remain unsatisfied.

The development of livestock holdings in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in past months points in the same direction. Due to more than average butchering in January and February 1980, that is immediately after the imposition of the embargo, the number of cattle has decreased. The annual restocking took place more slowly than usual. In addition, milk production per cow and the average slaughter weight of pigs and cattle were lower than in past years, particularly due to fodder shortages and early slaughtering. Even if pasture and fodder results in summer 1980 are better than expected at present, these backlogs can hardly be made up for in the total result of the year, because the late and cold spring must have created setbacks in this field as well. An alarming symptom in this respect is potato cultivation. In collectives and state enterprises only 2.4 million hectares were planted by 26 May, that is, only 75 percent of the planned area, while in comparable years, 1976 through 1979, the percentage was 80 to 90. The Soviet press reports similar figures with regard to vegetables.

Where Will Moscow's Cattle Graze?

The aftereffects of developments in 1979 and 1980 will be felt in 1981, even if the 1980 grain harvest and thus the concentrated feed supply is better than it seems to be now.

According to Fritz Baader's famous statement, Europe's cattle graze at the Rio de la Plata, meaning that a considerable part of their concentrated feed stems from overseas. This pertains now and probably also for a number of years to come to the cattle herds in the Soviet Union.

Moscow's grain imports inthe 1980-81 economic year will probably not be much smaller than in 1979-80 (30-31 million tons). Even more so it will have to complement its meat and dairy cattle herds from across the oceans, figuratively speaking, by continuing to import great quantities of meat (let alone milk powder and butter imports from nearer surplus areas). But even then the average meat consumption of the Soviet citizen will reach at best in 1981 and most likely later the insufficient level of 1975-76 again. The main reasons for this are the climate and the agricultural system of the Soviet Union. However, the American grain and phosphate embargo have lately contributed to the dramatic intensification of the situation.

KOMSOMOL RESOLUTION ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD091737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau has adopted a resolution on tasks of Komsomol organizations in taking part in harvesting work and the procurement of agricultural products and fodder in 1980, as well as the successful wintering of cattle in the period 1980-81. One of the most important tasks of the Komsomol committee, the decision notes, is to mobilize Komsomol youth for active participation in preparing for and carrying out harvesting work.

DETAILS OF SOYUZ T-2 LANDING REPORTED

LD091452 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--After the successful conclusion of the programme of the test flight of the ship Soyuz T-2, Cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev and Vladimir Aksenov today returned to earth. Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin continue working on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-36.

At the present time the ship Soyuz T-2 undocked from the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36. In accordance with the programme, the separation of the orbital compartment, the switching on of the engine for braking and the separation of the landing craft from the instruments compartment were implemented stage-by-stage. The parachute system was set into operations after the controlled flight of the landing module in the atmosphere, and soft-landing engines were switched on near the earth.

The landing module landed in the set region of the Soviet territory, 200 kilometres south east of the city of Dzhezkasgan. Malyshev and Aksenov are feeling well. The landing module of the Soyuz T-2 craft delivered to the ground materials of testing, results of research and experiments conducted aboard the station Salyut-6 and spacecraft Soyuz T-2.

In the course of the autonomous flight by the Soyuz T-2 craft and the joint flight within the orbital complex the cosmonauts conducted testing of various regimes of control and new onboard systems of the transport craft of the Soyuz-5 series in its manned modification. The data obtained during the flight are being processed and studied. The modified transport ship, created by Soviet scientists and designers, considerably expands the possibilities of manned flights and servicing of orbital research stations, opens further prospects in the research and exploration of space.

COSMONAUTS KUBASOV, FARKAS GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE

LD041836 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--MTI's Csaba Kis reports from Moscow: The members of the Soviet-Hungarian space mission, Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas, told of their eight-day flight at a press conference, hardly 18 hours after landing. The two cosmonauts are in splendid condition, their physicians definitely claim their organisms show no kind of deformity and the minor changes, e.g. the loss of weight which is about three kilograms with Bertalan Farkas, are within the anticipated limits and will be restored very soon. As physician-colonel Dr Janos Hideg told it, the first profound examination was carried out with the help of the Hungarian Diagnost apparatus aboard the Baykonur-bound plane scarcely one or (?two hours) after landing.

Most questions put to the Hungarian cosmonaut concerned his greatest experience.

"I ask my Soviet friends not to be offended if I start with the following: The greatest experience to me was to have a look at Hungary from space. True, for the most part we crossed above the country at night, but the lights, including those of Budapest, were clearly visible," he said.

Inspecting other parts of the earth, sunrise and sunset in space and the cosmic night with the bright configurations also left a deep impression on him.

"It took me a short while to get accustomed to weightlessness. Some 1.5-2 hours after launching I got a minor hot flush in the head, but my commander assured me this meant no trouble and would pass shortly. This was how it happened and this caused me no special problem any longer. In the view of many, certain disorders of sensation and orientation tend to emerge on the space station. I experienced nothing of the kind--true, I had to learn to do without directions like up and down, left and right. Most important, I preserved my working capacity all along, the job did not exhausted me, although weightlessness must be taken seriously, it is not a matter of pure practice. It was the return which seemed to me the most difficult."

Bertalan Farkas conveyed his thanks to all those, whose sympathy he could feel in space too. He was aware of being watched and encouraged by many.

"We strived to do the job to our best knowledge. Helped by my commander and the members of the permanent crew, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, I managed to do so. I feel we stood our ground with honour," he said.

Asked by the MTI correspondent, the Hungarian cosmonaut said he had made friends with his commander, Valeriy Kubasov, already at the time of the preparations, but now he feels they became "cosmic brothers" during the trip. "He helped me a great deal. We worked in space just like on earth, very quietly which had a very good impact on me too," said he. Nor Kubasov has changed his opinion of his Hungarian partner whom he holds an excellent colleague, a well-trained cosmonaut and a good friend.

Speaking of the period after their return, the cosmonauts said they were fine, took a good rest, slept perfectly and had spendid appetite.

Of the space station, both cosmonauts said it was an extremely roomy and comfortable place to live and work. The permanent crew aboard it received them with great affection, the mood and the cooperation were excellent. Their host was Ryumin, who saw himself to every meal. They were very happy with the parcels sent from earth. It was a nice present for Ryumin that the diary of his first space flight has come out in Hungary in the form of a mini-book. They were highly pleased also with the special IZVESTIYA and MAGYAR HIRLAP editions.

The newsmen at the press conference warmly congratulated the cosmonauts on the high decorations they received, while Kubasov and Farkas thanked for the attention the press, the radio and the television paid to them.

Following the press conference, Bertalan Farkas planted a memorial tree on the cosmonaut's promenade, near their residence. His commander, who had been in space twice before, met this traditional duty already then.

The members of the Soviet-Hungarian space mission are to stay in Baykonur for a few days to make reports and undergo medical examinations and will then return to Star City.

VASKHNIL ACADEMICIAN BREZHEV ON PLANT LIFE CONSERVATION

LD091501 [Editorial Report] Mosocow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 June 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word article by D. Brezhnev, academician of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, under the rubric "Man and Nature" and headlined "The Eternal Value of Flora," discussing the effects of man's activity on the flora of the world and calling for efforts to conserve plant life.